THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EDUCATIONAL.

Teachers are Gathering from Near and Far—A Beecher Representative—Something for Women Better than the Ballot—National Department of Education Demanded—The School and the Workshop—Criterion of Education.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 19, 1869.

At the request of Miss Catharine E. Beecher, preferred yesterday, she was allowed the use of the Normal School room at 8 A. M. to-day. The ladies were especially invited, and they constituted four-fifths of the large assembly. Miss Beecher was introduced by the Secretary, whereupon she apologetically stated her voice would not allow her to speak publicly, but Miss Potter, of Oneida, N. Y., would read her address. As a preface, Miss Potter rebuked the audience vigorously for their lack of punctuality, and threatened to lock the door upon late comers. She herself, she said, had come without her breakfast. Perhaps a cup of mild tea would have helped to soothe the lady's nerves.

The address was on the subject, "Something for Women Better than the Ballot." Now that negro suffrage is accomplished, the next political struggle that will agitate the country will be that of *labor* and *capital*, and, connected with it, the question of *woman suffrage*. There is something essentially wrong in the present condition of women, while the public mind is more and more perplexed with the diverse methods proposed for the remedy. In the medium classes, as it respects wealth, the unmarried or widowed women feel that they are an incumbrance to fathers and brothers, who often unwillingly support them from pride or duty. To such, also, there is no opening, no promotion, no career, and they must remain dependent chiefly on the labors of others till marriage is offered, which to many is a positive impossibility. The most mournful feature in this case is the fact that most of these women have never been trained for any kind of business by which they can earn an independent livelihood. Woman's profession has no provision made for its elevated duties.

Protestant women, as yet, have been influenced to endow institutions for *men*, rather than their own sex. A little search revealed the fact that to six such colleges and professional schools alone women had given half a million dollars in the present century. But now an association of prominent ladies and gentlemen had been organized in New York city to establish institutions in which highly educated women shall be supported by endowments to train their own sex for the practical duties of the family state, and also to some business that will secure to them an independent home and income. When completed, it will comprise the following departments:—1. The Literary Department, for the main purpose of developing the mental faculties, in accordance with each girl's character and tastes. 2. The Domestic Department, which will aim to supply every deficiency in practical family duties, so as to fit the pupils to be economical, industrious, and expert housekeepers. 3. The Health Department, to train to preserve individual health, and also to superintend the health of a family. 4. The Normal Department, to fit out school-teachers. 5. The Department of the Fine Arts, to teach how to adorn homes. 6. The Industrial Department, to train women in outdoor avocations suited to their sex, by which they can earn an honorable independence. Such an institution the American Woman's Educational Association propose to establish near New York, and they ask the lady teachers of this country to organize auxiliary bodies.

The address was heartily applauded, and at its conclusion the audience voted to meet for discussion at 8 A. M. on Friday.

The National Superintendents' Association held an adjourned session at 8 A. M. The following nominations for officers of the association for 1869-70 were read and confirmed:—

President, J. P. Wickersham, Pa.; Vice-President, S. S. Ashley, N. C.; Warren Johnston, Me.; B. C. Hobbes, Ind.; Secretary, William R. Creery, Md.; Treasurer, James Cruikshank, N. J.; Executive Committee, L. Van Bokkelen, [Md.; Thomas Smith, Ark.; E. A. Hubbard, Mass.; W. D. Henkle, Ohio; William O. Rogers, La.

Superintendent Rickoff Cleveland offered a series of resolutions in reference to the National Bureau of Education, which being amended, were adopted unanimously as follows:—

Whereas, It was in consequence of the earnest and often repeated recommendation of State and National Teachers' Association, and especially of the action taken at the session of the Association of School Superintendents held February 6, 1866, in the city of Washington, that Congress finally established the Department of Education.

And whereas, The more recent action of the Senate and House of Representatives seems to indicate a want of confidence in such a department as a useful agency in promoting the cause of education; therefore be it

Resolved, That this association appoint a committee of three, to act in conjunction with a similar committee from the National Teachers' Association, with instructions to confer with the authorities at Washington in regard to the best interests of the "National Bureau (or office) of Education."

Resolved, That the joint committee appointed as above be instructed to represent to Congress that it is the unanimous opinion of the members of this association that such a department at the seat of the General Government, clothed with all the powers and having all the facilities contemplated in the law by which it was originally established, would be of almost incalculable utility in collecting and disseminating information for the use of the great multitude of school officers, of every rank, who are now, or who may hereafter be, concerned in the organization and management of schools and school systems in scores of States and thousands of cities and towns throughout the length and breadth of a territory which already covers almost a continent.

Resolved, That the said committee be further instructed to urge upon Congress that the causes which have impaired the present usefulness of the said department, whatsoever they may be, be not permitted to weigh against the continuance and liberal support of the department itself.

Resolved, That in petitioning Congress for the creation of a Department of Education in connection with the General Government, this association contemplates neither the establishment of a national system of education, nor any interference whatever with the systems of education established in the several States.

Resolved, That the National Teachers' Association be requested to concur in the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

Superintendent Sears, of Newark, read a paper enforcing the necessity of school statistics, including the numbering of children of "school age," the enrollment of pupils, the computation of the average attendance, the estimating of the cost of tuition and of the comparative salaries of teachers.

Mr. White, of Ohio, moved the appointment of a committee of five experts to confer with the National Bureau on that subject. The committee was constituted as follows:—Messrs. Henkle, Wickersham, and Johnson (State Superintendents), Rickoff and Creery (City Superintendents), and Mr. Sears' paper was referred to it.

On motion of Superintendent Wickersham, the following were adopted by a unanimous rising vote:—

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. Charles R. Coburn, late Superintendent of Schools in Pennsylvania, and one of the originators of this association, the cause of popular education has lost an earnest advocate, and society a useful and worthy member.

Resolved, That the members of this association hereby express their sincere sympathy with the family of the deceased in the loss they have sustained, and hereby direct the secretary to forward to them a copy of these resolutions.

Adjourned to 8 A. M., Friday.

The American Normal School Association held a special session from 8 to 9 o'clock this morning, which was opened with prayer by Rev. R. R. Diossy, of Louisiana. Professor Phelps, of the Business Committee, reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted, as follows:—

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report upon the conditions of admission and course of training best adapted to the purposes of the Normal School work; that this committee prepare and submit a series of questions calculated to draw out the views of the members of this association on the points reported; and that, hereafter, this association will hold its meetings at some convenient central point, apart from those of all other bodies; and that the said meeting shall be held the week previous to the time fixed upon for holding the annual session of the National Teachers' Convention, and at the same place.

Committee appointed—Professors Phelps, of Minnesota; Hagar, of Massachusetts, and Regal, of Ohio. Adjourned to Friday morning.

Teachers' Morning Session.

The National Teachers' Association was opened at 9 A. M. by prayer by Rev. Joseph Atwood, of Trenton.

The Committee on Publication reported in favor of publishing the proceedings of the convention in book form. After discussion, the subject was referred to the Board of Managers, with power to so act if the convention be not responsible for the cost.

Superintendent Rickoff presented the resolutions previously passed by the National Superintendents' Association, concerning the National Bureau of Education, which were unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Randall, N. Y., spoke briefly and forcibly on "Natural Reading," advocating that Dame Nature be taken as the best schoolmistress. Observation, imitation, memory, artistic skill, and common sense were the essentials of good reading.

Hon. J. D. Philbrick, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Boston, spoke upon "The School and the Workshop." He claimed that the great educational need of this country was a complete system of technical schools, adapted, as in the Kingdom of Wirtemburg, to each individual art or science, and constituting as a whole a comprehensive, exhaustive university. Each State should possess at least one such university, containing separate colleges for architecture, agriculture in all its phases, etc. Truly, that nation which has the best schools is the first nation; if it is not so to-day it will be to-morrow.

Professor James McClintock, of Philadelphia, was complimented with the allowance of ninety minutes' time of the association. His subject was "Physiology as a Part of Common-School Education," and his remarks were illustrated by a complete series of anatomical models. The phases of common diseases were explained, the quackery of nostrums denounced, and the hope expressed that if people must be medicated and will die they will do it *secundum artem*, on scientific principles.

The convention adjourned on singing the "Star-Spangled Banner."

Afternoon Session.

Taylor's Hall was again filled this afternoon. The teachers in attendance on the convention would alone constitute a large audience, as over one thousand teachers have already registered their names. The opening exercise was the singing of an adapted hymn, "The teachers are gathering from near and from far."

Professor Woodman, Dartmouth College, N. H., spoke upon the topic, "Drawing as a Branch of Elementary Education." The importance of the subject, the great deficiency of its knowledge among us, and the remedy that is to be applied, were ably treated by the speaker. Drawing is not a mere fanciful and effeminate branch, for it is a physical embodiment of art. And art is a representation or activity by which something internal or spiritual is revealed to sense. The practical training in drawing in the elementary schools was illustrated by examples on the blackboard, and urged as one of the most necessary requisites for American scholars.

Professor E. E. White, editor of the *Ohio Educational Monthly*, read a cultured paper upon the "Criterion of Education." The extreme partisans of classical and scientific studies have repelled each other to the opposite poles, each believing his own segment of truth to be the whole sphere—the full-orbed truth. Both of these must be developed and made to harmonize with each other. The true inquiry is, what is man's chief aim in the pursuits of life? The ultimate answer is, the soul is the supreme human fact, and the perfection of that soul is man's supreme personal duty. And the two comprehensive criterions to determine the value of each school study are—1. What is its value as a means of mental discipline—of soul culture? 2. What is the value of its knowledge for guidance in life's work?

A paper by Mrs. Lincoln Phelps, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was read by Professor Phelps of Minnesota. Subject: "Popular Science." The study of botany was dwelt upon and urged for its æsthetic culture. Its investigation was declared to be declining in the schools and academies, owing to the fact that teachers, fearing to be behind the age, have attempted to begin with the so-called natural system, laying aside the simple method of Linnæus.

Evening Session.

An excellent series of practical remarks on Southern State educational interests was heard this evening in Taylor Hall, before a great assemblage.

Major-General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., spoke, by invitation, upon "Education in the South," with reference to the colored population, and was heartily applauded.

General Howard gave a little history, in brief, of his own connection with this work of education, commencing with the spring of 1865, when, during a delay in the movements of Sherman's army, near Savannah, he visited a school on St. Helena Island, established by three Massachusetts ladies to educate the children of the freedmen there. He had believed all along that slavery would, in the providence of God, be destroyed, and he was glad to see this work in its incipiency in the extreme Southern country. On his arrival at Washington he was tendered the position of Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, in accordance with the newly framed law; and, sympathizing heartily with that good work, he accepted the duties. Then he felt the pressing necessity of re-establishing a general system of schools for the freedmen's children; many citizens and associations urged him to follow out such a course; and he finally obtained permission to appoint a superintendent. The work steadily grew, until now we have upwards of three thousand schools and more than two hundred and fifty thousand pupils, mainly the children of the late slaves. The act contains the word "refugee," and this was liberally construed to embrace the Unionists driven from their homes; and thus, for example, on Lookout Mountain a school-house is placed up "among the clouds." The aid of the Government has been liberally tendered, principally through the transportation of teachers from their homes to the fields of labor, and also by the rental, repair, or construction of buildings for school purposes.

At one time, in Virginia, mobs surrounded the houses of the poor teachers, stoned them, beat them, reviled them; but these sentiments of opposition have died out. He had never seen on the globe other such examples of Christian constancy. There are no practical examples of the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ that will compare with its identification in this work. These teachers have the sympathy of the Christian people of this land; they have lived down opposition by their blameless lives, and now the people of the South are soliciting the extension of the schools. He had heard to-day that the Legislature of Tennessee was pleased to repeal the school law of that State. He would say, "Gentlemen, consider, every one of you, your individual responsibility to God, and break such an infamous pledge." Repeal the school law and go back to the days of darkness and death! Woe! woe be to them if that is their determination! But they must think better of that, and pause before such an act. That school system needed a university at Washington to serve as a great vitalizing institution, teaching the highest branches, and providing the teachers needed for the schools established.

He would have the teachers ask—each one himself or herself—"What is the ultimate object of all education?" It is Christian training, Christian education. "What do we mean by Christian education?" We make a difference between emotional religion and the purposes of the heart. If a man has it in his heart to love the Lord his God with all his soul, and his neighbor as himself, no matter what his feelings may be—though his feelings may be up to-day and down to-morrow, he cannot guage it by his feelings—then he is all right, and is fitted to teach pure, impressible children. In closing, he would say, "Teachers, remember your responsibility to God, and that the souls of your scholars are to live throughout the ages!"

Francis J. King, of Baltimore; S. S. Ashley, State Superintendent, North Carolina; B. G. Northrop, Mass.; M. H. Wygant, Superintendent, Arkansas, detailed the status of educational institutions in their respective States.

The hymn, "My country, 'tis of thee," was sung by the entire audience, standing.

Superintendent Hobbs, of Indiana, offered the following resolutions:—

Whereas, Many of the Southern States have, during the late rebellion, lost, in various degrees, their public school funds; and whereas, the happiness, prosperity, peace, and permanence of our nation depend on the scientific, literary, and moral instruction of the whole people; and whereas, the children of the Southern States who have thus been deprived of the means provided by the paternal bounty and wisdom of the nation for their education, are, in common with those of other States, objects of national solicitude and hope; therefore

Resolved, That this Association requests Congress to take such action as they may deem best calculated to give substantial aid by grants of lands, or otherwise, to the educational interests of those States, in order that systems of popular education may be put into efficient operation as speedily as possible.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to present this expression of the sentiment of this association to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

General Howard seconded the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted.

A series of resolutions were presented by Superintendent Ogden, of Tennessee, expressing confidence in General Howard and his associates, and thanking them for the services conferred, and they were referred.

Adjourned at 10·30 P. M. LAIRD.

LEE.

Will He Attend the Gettysburg Reunion?

The Richmond *Enquirer*, in an article urging General Lee to be present at the Gettysburg meeting, says:—

It must be conceded on all sides that no man living knows so much about the battle of Gettysburg as Robert E. Lee. Differences of opinion as to locations have discovered themselves among the Federal officers which cannot be reconciled by a reference to General Meade. Now, General Lee cannot only set these differences at rest, but by fixing the location of his own forces, contribute a measure of justice to them, of which they may otherwise be shorn.

That a kindly and fraternal feeling and mutual respect exist between both the officers and men of the old Army of Northern Virginia and the Army of the Potomac, is not questioned by any one who belonged to or has associated with either side. But the spectacle of the officers of those two armies meeting upon one of their most desperately contested fields, and discussing with mutual amity its various features, and uniting in designating those peculiar characteristics and points of interest which possess a value to the historian and the student of military science, would do more to heal the bitterness between the sections than perhaps any other event that could possibly occur. The whole Christian world would applaud the scene, and statesmen, financiers, and interested men of every calling everywhere would see in it an udmistakable indication that the American Union is now re-established as firmly as it ever was or ever will be.

—A newspaper advertisement calls for a "plain cook, able to dress a little boy five years old."

—A robust Georgia lad is puzzling the doctors by drawing his breath only four times a minute.

—A pastor of one of the Knoxville churches was at one time worth $250,000—all sunk in an oil well.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The New Cotton Crop—Safety of a Shipwrecked Crew—The National Educational Conventions at Trenton Closed—The Forthcoming Battle Reunion.

FROM THE STATE.

The Gettysburg Reunion.

GETTYSBURG, Aug. 20.—Quite a number of letters have been received from Southern Generals in reply to the invitation of the Battlefield Monument Association, stating that they should be present and assist in indicating this battlefield. Several of them take the view that such indication would tend to revive and preserve the memory of our recent strife, which ought to be forgotten, but others, and the majority of them, take a different and more favorable view of the proposed measure. One of them says:—"It is a matter of great historical importance to the participants and to posterity that this battle should be, in its details as well as in its general plans, truthfully and honestly handed down to future generations." There will probably be a general attendance of Southern officers.

Suicide of an Illicit Distiller.

WILLIAMSPORT, Aug. 20.—The body of Martin Billmyer, of Northumberland county, who was convicted of illicit distilling at the last term of the United States Court and confined in jail here, was found back of the jail this morning with his throat cut. He had been missing since Tuesday evening. On account of aberration of mind he had been allowed unusual liberty by the jailor. He held the fatal knife in his hand when found.

FROM THE WEST.

The Campaign in Tennessee—Etheridge on the Public Debt and Repudiation.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, August 20.—The negro route mail agent, Hopkins, recently appointed by the President, was arrested at Jackson, Tennessee, on Wednesday, and brought here on an indictment for forgery.

The *Appeal's* Brownsville (Tennessee) special last night says Hon. Emerson Etheridge spoke at Danville yesterday for nearly two hours. He opened with a historical review, showing that attempts to force a religious system upon the people have ever been odious, and have always been successfully resisted and overthrown. He passed thence to the defense of public virtue, and among historical parables was very severe on Andy Johnson, by referring to the trial of Mrs. Surratt, and reciting the ineffectual prayers of her daughter for mercy. On the subject of the public debt he said history showed that no great public debt had ever been paid, but that while he, in judging the future by the past, thought it possible for this country to pay its debt, but it would have to be under totally different management and *regime*. As for repudiation, he would not declare himself for it, except as an extreme measure, as a last resort, and he prophesied that in less than two years, however, repudiation would be the doctrine announced from every forum by candidates for office.

The New Cotton Crop.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—The first bale of new cotton was received by a commission merchant here yesterday, and will be sold on Change to-day. It was grown near Natchez, Mississippi.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Shipwrecked Crew Picked Up at Sea—Political Movements in the City.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—The body of a man supposed to be Joseph J. Pattinson, a clerk in the Paymaster's Department, was found in our basin yesterday afternoon.

Andrew Armstrong, an old Baltimore defender, died yesterday.

Captain Murray, officers, and crew of the schooner Selah B. Strang, from Charleston for Delaware City, and which foundered at sea, were picked up at sea by the English barque Churchill, and brought safely here yesterday.

The workingmen are moving actively here, and are determined to nominate a workingmen's ticket for all the offices. The Democrats are moving, but without unanimity.

It is intensely hot, being now 92 degrees.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—Cotton very firm. Stock very scarce. Sales at 34@34c. Flour quiet; low grades scarce; Howard street superfine, $6·50@7; do. extras, $7·25@8·25; do. family, $8·50@9·50; City Mills superfine, $7·25@8·50; do. extra, $7·25@8·25; do. family, $8·75@10·75; Western superfine, $6·50@6·75; do. extras, $7·25@7·75; do. family, $8@8·50. Wheat irregular; prime to choice red, $1·50@1·65. Corn firm; prime white, $1·15; yellow, $1·16. Oats dull at 53@58c. Pork firm at $34. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 19¾c.; clear do., 19½@19¾c.; shoulders, 16½@16½c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard firm at 20@21c. Whisky sells at $1·18, with a fair demand.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Educational Conventions at Trenton—The Last Sessions.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 20.—Owing to the unpunctuality of Miss Beecher and friends this morning, the contemplated discussion on forming a branch os the American Woman's Educational Association was not held.

The Normal School and National Superintendents' Associations, after routine business, adjourned *sine die*.

The National Teachers' Association by resolution resolved to print their proceedings themselves, and not solicit the financial aid of schoolbook publishers. After a further series of papers and discussions the association will finally adjourn this evening.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Stocks active. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 132⅝; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 122½; do. 1864, do., 120⅞; do. 1865, do., 120⅞; do. do. new, do. 1867, 119⅞; no. 1868, 119⅝; 10-40s, 119⅝; do. 119⅞; Virginia sixes, 60¼; Missouri sixes, 86½; 113¾; Canton Co., 58; New York Central, 235¾; Erie, 28¾; Reading, 96½; Hudson River, 84; Michigan Central, 130; Michigan Southern, 107¾; Illinois Central, 138½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106; Chicago and Rock Island, 116¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 151¾; Western Union Telegraph, 38⅛.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	205½	Pacific Mail Steam.	83½
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	28	West. Union Tele.	38½
Ph. and Rea. R.	96½	Mil. & St. Paul R.	81¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	109	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	89¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	105½	Adams Express	57¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	88½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	19¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	97½	Gold	132¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	116¾		
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	151¾		

Market dull.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Sub-Treasuries at San Francisco and New York, and the Question of Transfers—Important Revenue Circular—A Decree Against the Squatters on Government Reservations.

Notice to Squatters.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The following general order received from the War Department is published for the information and government of all concerned:—Hereafter no squatter or citizen will be permitted to reside on a United States military reservation unless he be in the employment of the Government, in which case his residence thereon must cease upon his being discharged. All intruders on Government reservations will be given reasonable notice to quit by the post commanders, and if any remain after the expiration of said notice they will then be removed by force.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

Postal Order System.

The international postal order system which has been agreed upon between the United States and Switzerland, it is announced, will go into operation on the 1st of September next, and Mr. Hitz, the Swiss Consul-General, has designated the post office at Basle, Switzerland, as the bureau where the rates of exchange will be fixed for that country, and Postmaster-General Creswell has designated the New York Post Office for the same purpose in the United States.

The Transfer of Gold from San Francisco to New York.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The result of inquiry at the Treasury Department with regard to the transfer of funds from California to New York is, that J. & W. Seligman deposited with Assistant Treasurer Butterfield $200,000 on the 12th of August, and on the 14th of August $150,000, two days before the telegram from Vice-President Colfax, Senator Stewart, and Dr. Linderman was received at the Treasuay Department, and two days before the application was made by Lees and Walter, of New York, agents of the Bank of California, which was not received here until the 17th, although dated the 16th inst. Their application through General Butterfield was for the deposit of $300,000. The proposition was immediately accepted, and the parties so notified by telegraph.

Lees & Walter were also authorized to make a further deposit of $500,000 on account of the Bank of California; Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Boone, $1,000,000; and Seligman & Co., $1,000,000. The entire matter of transfers rests with General Spinner, who says he alone is responsible for what has been done in the premises, and he shows that the facts as they stand on the Treasury books entirely disprove the allegation that favoritism has been extended to any party. Messrs. Seligman & Co., the firm to which allusion is made in the San Francisco telegram as having profited by the public necessities, have for a long time conducted the transfers of specie between San Francisco and New York, and performed the service at a lower rate of premium than others, and always, it is said at the department, in the interest of the Government against all combined.

Important Circular to Assessors and Collectors.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The following circular from the Internal Revenue Department has just been made public:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1869.—It has been reported to this office that railroad companies, canal companies, banks, insurance companies, and other corporations, required by law to withhold and pay over to the United States a tax of five per centum upon dividends interest coupons representing interest, surplus and contingent funds, profits used for construction, etc., are accustomed to treat the amounts thus withheld and paid as an expense of business, and to deduct these in all returns where expenses of business are deductible. This practice is erroneous, and should not be allowed. The amounts thus paid are not an expense of business. No such returns should be accepted until the assessor is convinced no deduction of this kind has been made. Former returns should be carefully re-examined. In all cases where there has been such a deduction with the fifteen months immediately preceding its discovery, there should be a reassessment.

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

FROM NEW YORK.

Suicide of Samuel Ramsey.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Samuel Ramsey, brother of General Ramsey, of the Union army, committed suicide by shooting in Jersey City to-day. A combination of domestic troubles and rum was the cause. He leaves a family.

Personal.

Reddy the Blacksmith arrived here to-day from California.

Fire in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 20.—A fire here to-day destroyed property valued at $15,000. Mr. Wanzer, dentist, is the heaviest loser. The fire was started by burglars, who robbed Wanzer's safe of $170.

The Weather at the Sea-shore.

The following was the record of the weather at the sea-side this morning:—

Cape May, clear, wind south, 72.

Atlantic City, clear, wind southeast, 68.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 20—Noon.—U. S. 5-20s, of 1862, 83¾; of 1865, old, 82¾; of 1867, 81¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20—Noon.—Corn, 32s. for European; California Wheat, 11s.2d.; red Western, 9s.10d. @9s. 11d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 20—P. M.—The weather is fair and favorable for the growing crops. American securities are firmer; Erie Railroad, 19⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20—P. M.—The cotton afloat is estimated at 680,000 bales, of which 20,000 bales are American.

Corn is easier but not lower. The receipts of Wheat at Liverpool for the past three days have been 30,000 quarters, whereof 15,000 quarters were American.

Lard is quoted at 78s. Bacon, 66s. Tallow, 47s. 3d.

LONDON, Aug. 20—P. M.—Sugar is firmer at 39s. 6d.@39s. 9d. on the spot, and 27s. 9d.@28s. afloat.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20—1·30 P. M.—The sales of cotton to-day will not exceed 18,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firmer at better prices.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

In the case of the United States vs. one distillery and other property, claimed by C. McCarty, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the claimant. This was the last civil case upon the list.

The Court then took up the criminal case of the United States vs. James Peeples, who was charged with the offense of interference with a revenue officer in the discharge of his duty. It was alleged that in July last Assistant Assessor Hall and Deputy Collector Foulkrod went to Richmond and seized a distillery in Monmouth street, west of Salmon, and placed its contents out upon the sidewalk; and then a crowd attacked them and took the property out of their custody, and among the interfering party the defendant was very active. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, August 20, 1869.

There is nothing promising in the present or prospective condition of the money market at the present time. The banks continue poor, and unable to meet all the wants of their customers, whilst in the open market there is a large amount of commercial paper which is generally negotiated at the banks. The very best grades of this is not current at less than 9@10 per cent., the excuse for which terms is scarcity of supply. There is a falling off in call loans, in consequence of the demand for currency being chiefly for business purposes. The rates on prime collaterals average 7 per cent. all round.

The gold market is without any matorial change. The premium opened and remained comparatively steady at 132⅜ up to noon.

Unittd States loans are rather dull, but prices very strong, with a decided upward tendency.

The stock market was again dull but steady. State loans were neglected. City sixes were stronger, selling at 97 for the old and 101⅜@101⅝ for the new issues.

Reading Railroad was in better demand, selling at 48⅛@48⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad sold to a limited extent at 57⅛; 122½ was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 53 for Minehill Railroad; 56½ for Lehigh Valley Railroad; 36 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 37½ for Catawissa Railroad preferred; 30½ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; and 49 for Northern Central Railroad.

In Canal shares the only transaction was in Lehigh Navigation at 36.

Coal shares were in better demand, but the sales were unimportant. 4⅞ was offered for New York and Middle; 5⅜ for Fulton, and 2⅝ for St. Nicholas.

Bank shares were steady, with sales of Girard at 57, and Manufacturers at 30¾.

Passenger Railway shares were without change; 46 was bid for Second and Third; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 60 for West Philadelphia; 12 for Hestonville; and 27 for Girard College.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3400 City 6s, Old.ls.	97	25 sh Girard Bk.ls.	57
$1000 City 6s, New..	101⅜	1 sh Manuf Bk.	30¼
$1000 do.	101⅜	100 sh Cam & Am R.	122½
100 sh Reading RR.	48⅛	10 sh Penna R..ls.	57⅛
100 do.	48⅛	1 do.	57⅛
100 do.....c.	48⅛	100 do.	57⅛
500 do.....c.	48⅛	17 do.	57⅛
200 do..18.830.	48⅛	5 sh Minehill R.	53
200 do .....18.48·31		15 sh W Jersey R.	62½
100 do ....b30.	48¼	128 sh Leh Stk...ls.	36
200 do....18.85.48·31			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 City 6s, N....c.	101⅜	100 sh Read R..b60.	48½
$5000 do.....	101⅜	100 do.	48·31
10 sh 2d & 3d St R.	47	100 do.	85.48·31
100 sh Penna...b40.	57⅛	600 do..s30wn.	48¼
30 sh Leh Val R....	56½		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Alle City 48..	61	100 sh Read R..b60.	48½
$6500 City 6s, New..	101⅜	100 sh Hestonville...	12
21 sh Cam & Am.ls.	122½		

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	132⅜	10·56 A. M.	133
10·09 "	132⅜	11·07 "	132⅞
10·10 "	132⅞	11·22 "	133
10·12 "	132⅜	11·37 "	132⅞
10·45 "	132⅞		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122½@122⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 122½@122⅜; do. 1864, 121@121⅛; do. Nov., 1865, 121@121⅛; do., July, 1865, 119⅞@120; do. 1867, 119⅞@120⅛; do. 1868, 119½@120; 10-40s, 113⅝@114; Pacifics, 108⅞@109⅛. Gold, 132¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122½@122¾; do. 1862, 122½@122⅝; do. 1864, 120⅞@121⅛; do. 1865, 120⅞@121⅛; do. 1865, new, 119⅜@120; do. 1867, new, 119⅛@120; do. 1868, 119½@120; do. 5s, 10-40s, 113⅝@114; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 108⅝@109⅛; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾; Gold, 132¾@133; Silver, 128@130.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COAL TRADE for the week ending Thursday, August 19, 1869:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From Port Carbon	5,658 00
From Pottsville	418 00
From Schuylkill Haven	12,732 10
From Port Clinton	831 00
Total for week	19,639 10
Previously this year	417,961 04
Total	437,600 14
To same time last year	488,749 09

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"There was considerable activity in the gold market, the opening sales ranging as high as 133⅛@133⅜ before the news of the reduction in the Bank of England discount rate had been received, succeeding which there was rather a sharp decline to 132¾. The feeling later in the day was unsettled and the popular impression that a large decline is at hand was checked by the sales of bonds on foreign account, and by the shipment of gold to California by prominent houses. There has been a great monetary distress in San Francisco lately, and as high as 2½ per cent. per month paid for discounts. On this account the Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Assistant Treasurer here to receive gold to the extent of $4,000,000, to be disbursed from the Treasury in San Francisco, for the accommodation of the merchants and the money market in that city.

"The Government gold sold by Assistant Treasurer brought fair prices, as will be seen by the following awards:—$50,000 at 133·15, $50,000 at 133·10, $50,000 at 133·07, $100,000 at 133·06, $50,000 at 133·13; $100,000 at 133·05, $50,000 at 133·04, $50,000 at 133·06, $50,000 at 133·08, $50,000 at 133·10, $50,000 at 133·12, $50,000 at 133·14, $250,000 at 133·04, $36,000 at 133·03, $7000 at 133·03, $7000 at 133·03. The bids amounted to over $4,000,000.

"Governments were steady after the dearth of offerings yesterday, but the proposals for the remnant of the two millions being plentiful to-day prices weakened and the whole market broke with the decline in gold and reported heavy sales of bonds on foreign account. The bonds purchased for the complement of the two millions were in the lots and at the prices following:—$50,000, 1865, coupons, new, at 118·35; $35,000, 1862, registered, 119·35; $3500, 1864, coupons, 119·35; $8000, 1862, registered, 119·38; $325,000, 1862, registered, 119·40; $442,000, 1864, registered, 119·40.

"Foreign exchange was weak and lower under the effect of a better supply of bills, the prominent houses being free sellers in order to get gold for shipment to California, but the weaker feeling was more manifest in the sixty day sterling bills, which the drawers expect to cover by shipments of California produce. The range of quotations was as follows:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 109½@109⅝; bankers', 109⅜@109½; short sight, 110¼@110⅜; Paris, sixty days', 5·17½@5·15; short sight, 5·13¾@5·13¼; Antwerp, 5·18¾@5·16¾; Switzerland, 5·18¾@5·16¾; Hamburg, 35½@36; Amsterdam, 40⅜@40¾; Frankfort, 40⅜@40⅝; Bremen, 78¾@79; Prussian thalers, 70¾@71."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Aug. 20.—The demand for flour has somewhat fallen off, and only 800 or 900 barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at $5·50 for superfine; $5·50@6 for extras; $6·50@7·75 for Northwestern extra family; $6·25@7·25 for Pennsylvania old and new do. do.; $6·75@8 for Ohio do. do.; and $8·25@10·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $6·37½ ₱ barrel.

There is less demand for Wheat, and prices favor buyers. Sales of new Pennsylvania and Delaware red at $1·60@1·68; and white at $1·70@1·80. Rye is quiet at $1·20@1·25 ₱ bushel for Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is steady at a further advance. Sales of 3000 bushels Western mixed at $1·16@1·18; and yellow at $1·19@1·20. Oats are unchanged. Sales of old Western at 68c.@$1; and new Southern and Pennsylvania at 55@58c.

No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark is offered at $40 ₱ ton for No. 1, Quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed may be quoted at $8·50@9·50. Timothy at $4·25@4·50; and Flaxseed at $2·50@2·55.

Whisky is firm, with sales of 150 barrels Western and Pennsylvania at $1·18@1·20 for poor and good wood bound; and $1·20@1·21 for iron bound.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

SPECTACULAR STATESMANSHIP AND LAW.

From the N. Y. World.

President Grant has again found his ignorance of the law an impediment in carrying out the policy announced in his inaugural of executing all laws, good or bad, and in fulfilling his oath of office to the same effect. He stumbled over that ignorance in nominating Mr. Stewart to be Secretary of the Treasury, when a Federal statute forbade such an appointment. Stumbling thus and falling, he called on Congress to pick him up and set him on his feet again by repealing the statute which he was violating.

He has stumbled and fallen again over his ignorance. His order to Marshal Barlow to hold the prisoner Pratt "at any cost" disclosed that ignorance in all its proportions. Had Congress been in session, doubtless that body would have been invoked to set the President on his legs again by an act conforming the law to his ignorance, and ordaining that an offense committed in the United States can be tried elsewhere than in the district where committed, or if committed on the high seas, elsewhere than in the port or district into which the prisoner is first brought. Whether Burr or Grant most disgraced us might then be left to the decision of a military commission. But Congress was not in session to be called on to back up Grant and set him on his legs again, and so he has had to be content with the performance of that service by District Attorney Pierrepont and United States Commissioner Osborne. They have done it with spectacular effect.

The plea of District Attorney Pierrepont was a farce, decorously performed, we must admit; the whole trial before United States Commissioner Osborne was a sham, and, as in most mock trials, the business was a little overdone by the presiding officer. The purpose of the sham was to conceal from general observation that President Grant had again stumbled and was prostrate, waiting to be set up again for our homage in the chair of state.

For District Attorney Pierrepont must have known, from the beginning of the Pratt business to the *denouement* into which he conducted it so ingeniously and as piously as if he had been a son of Noah; and United States Commissioner Osborne must have learned over Sunday, if no earlier, under the tuition of the Chambers street stage manager, that an offense committed in the United States can be tried only in the district where committed. The reason of the law is to prevent the Government from marching a prisoner about to select a district favorable to a conviction. But the warrant of the Commissioner affirmed that Pratt's offenses were all done in the district or State of Texas. In his Sunday-schooling, Commissioner Osborne was doubtless informed that those offenses were therefore triable in that State or district, and nowhere else in this solar system. He was doubtless instructed, also, that no commissioner, magistrate, judge, or court in New York had the legal right to *initiate* the arrest of Pratt; that the starting point was Texas, and the proper manner of proceeding was for the United States to procure an indictment against the accused in that State, and on it demand his extradition from the Governor of New York; that on the extradition the sole inquiry would be the identity of the person charged in the indictment with the person sought to be removed. Stage-Manager Pierrepont, moreover, before putting the court through its rehearsals, must have had to disclose to Osborne not only his own blunders, but also the blunders of the military noodles at Texas and in Washington, who, instead of pursuing the above-mentioned customary and legal course, sent a detective after Pratt, who finds him in New York, eight months after his alleged offense, who has no personal knowledge thereof except heresay, which is not competent evidence, yet thereupon makes a complaint and gets from Osborne the warrant, perhaps promising him more evidence on the examination, but certainly offering no legal proof—and no evidence but what went to show that Osborne had no jurisdiction over the offense even if committed by Pratt.

There must have been a dress rehearsal—Osborne went through the last act of this spectacular drama so glibly. We can fancy District Attorney, or rather Director, Pierrepont bringing the court into a proper docility by informing Mr. Osborne that, whatever his name, grade, or rank in the system of Federal judicature—nay, not even though he were Justice Nelson himself in his robes and his lion's mane, instead of being endowed with a quite different apparel and authority, had he rightful power in the premises to arrest and hold Pratt; and, as the court resisted and cited Booth's case and the decision therein of Chief Justice Taney, doubtless the index finger of the manager arose, and Mr. Osborne was taught that, as against the jurisdiction of a State judge issuing a writ of habeas corpus to bring Pratt before him, it was preposterous to allege *that* for preventing inquiry whether, under the Federal laws, admitting the guilt of the accused to be as laid, he (Osborne) had any jurisdiction; and, if none, then his warrant to Barlow conveyed to him no authority or protection.

We hear the exasperated stage manager saying:—"Suppose it admitted that you were not a commissioner when you issued the warrant, is a State judge prevented by the ghost of Taney from taking notice of *that* admission? Suppose it admitted on all sides that, being a commissioner for this district, you *have* no jurisdiction over the case of this murderer of Texas, must a State judge shut his eyes to the admission; and what difference can he know between want of jurisdiction admitted or want of jurisdiction proved incontestably? Of course, had Congress clearly given you jurisdiction in words, a State judge ought not to divest that jurisdiction upon the ground that the words were unconstitutional."

When the Managing Director had his pupil sufficiently humbled, he doubtless then disclosed to him how much safer for him it was, and how essential to the disordered dignity of Grant it was, that the Court should go on, instead of retreating, and proceed to exercise the jurisdiction that it had usurped.

One dress-rehearsal of this sham, along with the consciousness that he was contributing to rescue the President from a position worse even than that of Barlow environed with artillery in his public and his most private business, probably sufficed for the United States Commissioner. The declamation may have been a little overdone where he said "that the prisoner was legally in his jurisdiction without a doubt, and were the same information furnished to him again he would issue another warrant, and do it repeatedly;" but something is to be forgiven to these amateur theatricals, and we must remember that to save his superior's dignity it was necessary to sacrifice all his own.

After District Attorney—we beg pardon—after Mr. Managing Director Pierrepont had delivered his carefully irrelevant eloquence, and had declared, with an energy which would have done credit to Forrest in "Jack Cade," that "the debate commenced at Fort Sumter in 1861 and closed at Appomattox Court House in 1865" was now the supreme law in any question of Federal or State jurisdiction; and after he had gone through his part of presenting a witness who swore to nothing in point, and papers which he regretted were inadmissible as evidence, and telegraphic despatches of which the court could take no cognizance, the way was handsomely prepared for the Commissioner and the cue given.

The Court did not forget its part: jurisdiction was claimed and exercised for the purpose of letting the Texan murderer go free; and the sacrifice of law, personal honor, and of the dignity and repute of a court being thus complete, in the background appeared the upright figure of President Grant, sitting in reconstructed dignity in his chair of state, with only a little dirt upon his clothes where he had fallen, slowly ascending amid the blaze of Bengal lights held aloft by Barlow, Jackson, and Purdy, and with the United States District Attorney and the United States Commissioner lifting up their shining faces and crying, "Saved—at any cost."

THE GENERAL MUDDLE AMONG THE POLITICIANS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It will not be surprising if, from the present general muddle among the politicians, parties, and factions of the day, we shall have a scrub race, and a very amusing scrub race, too, for the Presidential succession. The Democracy of the North are all adrift, the Northern Republicans are wrangling over the split in the party down South, while the Southern Democracy *en masse*, leaders and followers, from Virginia to Texas, have joined the liberal Southern Republicans in a new party organization on universal suffrage (negroes and all) and a general political amnesty. At the same time in the North, from Massachusetts to Kansas, the temperance people are organizing for independent action in behalf of the suppression of whisky, while the women's rights women are moving heaven and earth in the cause of woman suffrage, and the labor leagues, numbering their members by hundreds of thousands, are inevitably tending to a new political movement as a balance of power between the two great parties of the day, in national and local affairs.

It appears, furthermore, that while General Grant may be considered as a candidate for another term, there is at least one member of his Cabinet—the Secretary of the Treasury—who aspires to the regular Republican nomination in 1872. Judge Lewis Dent, a candidate for the new Southern liberal party for Governor of Mississippi, in a pungent letter on the subject, flatly says to Mr. Boutwell, "You aim to be the next President; in the pursuit of your ambition you are ungrateful and unscrupulous; you have denounced the Southern conservative Republicans who are for Grant, that you may obtain the proscriptive Republicans who are for Boutwell, and by some strange, dexterous management and occult political strategy you have so worked upon the confidence of the President as to cause him to flourish the club with which you intend to break his head, by inducing him to join you in denunciation of the conservative Republicans, created by his magnanimity and triumphant through his encouragement." In other words, in cutting this new Southern party, Grant, according to Dent, has been taken in and done for by Boutwell.

It will be remembered, however, that Chase, as Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, played a much bolder game for the succession than anything that has yet appeared from Boutwell, but that in the nominating convention Lincoln walked over the course, and Chase was nowhere. Just as easily may President Grant, if now a candidate, supplant his Secretary of the Treasury. It was done with an effort on the part of Lincoln, and can be done without an effort on the part of Grant, even after giving his Secretary all the rope he may desire. This intermeddling of Mr. Boutwell, however, in Southern politics, has been bad in every way, and in any event is no longer wanted; and he will have quite enough to do hereafter in attending to the business of his department.

According to Judge Dent the Southern conservatives of Virginia and Tennessee are much indebted to Boutwell for their decisive victories. If so, the Chief Justice is no doubt thankful; for, as it appears, he is looking to this new party to lift him a step higher. It is given out that Mr. Chase, soon after the Virginia election, wrote a letter (they always begin by writing letters) to a prominent politician of Tennessee, an old friend of his, wkerein he expressed much gratification at the defeat of the bitter-enders in Virginia and rejoiced over the success of the conservatives; that he was hopeful of similar results in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas, and strongly hinted that in his opinion the Republican party had served its day, and that the time was at hand when a new conservative party should be formed, embracing the moderate men of all existing parties. This was a very good idea a year or two ago, but now the question of the reshaping of our political parties for the succession is in the hands of General Grant. His first six months in office signify nothing towards the settlement of this question. On all the great issues of the day he has the whole field still before him, and upon the measures and results of his administration during the next three years the question of the succession will be determined.

Mr. Chase, therefore, is too early in the field with his new party. In the progress of events it may wield the balance of power between the two older parties of the country, or it may be absorbed between them. Rejected by the Northern Democracy and repudiated by the administration, the chances of this third party are somewhat dubious, and so are the chances of Mr. Chase. He has been unfortunate as a pilgrim for the White House. He had reason to be hopeful from his first experiment as a Republican in 1860; but he showed his hand too soon in 1864, and too soon for the Tammany Democratic Convention of 1868. Those old Copperheads could not understand his brilliant transformation, though Greeley seemed to understand it and admire it. It may be that Greeley is still an admirer of Mr. Chase. He certainly displays a remarkable leaning to this new Southern party. At all events, we apprehend that Mr. Chase is too early in the field with his third party, and that, done for with the Republican party, his association this new movement will only serve to finish him among the Northern Democracy. It was a shrewd remark of old Colonel Dick Johnson, that the Presidency is neither to be sought nor declined; and he who is too hot upon the trail is sure to be thrown off. There may be a chance for the Chief Justice in a scrub race, and if General Grant perseveres in doing nothing we may have a scrub race for the succession open to all comers. The whole question is in the hands of General Grant.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The patience with which decent people have listened to the stories of despotism and license at Salt Lake City for some time past was founded, we dare say, in a great measure upon the conviction that, before the flood of light which the opening of the Pacific Railroad would pour into the dominions of Brigham Young, the dark superstitions of the Latter Day Saints must speedily break away. The road is open, and already the conflict has begun. There is yet no direct rail communication with the Mormon capital, but there soon will be; and meanwhile the locomotive traverses the whole breadth of the Territory of Utah, and stations and "Gentile" settlements are springing up all along its path. It seems impossible that polygamy and absolutism should long withstand the great steam civilizer; but Brigham Young fights hard for his supremacy, and even the Gentiles of Salt Lake City doubt whether he will not succeed in keeping it. The corner-stone of his system is popular ignorance, and the safeguard of ignorance is isolation. A year ago, therefore, he began a crusade for the purpose of dividg out the Gentile merchants and shopkeepers, forbidding his people to have any dealings with them; but the laws of trade were stronger than sermons, and the prophet's commands were never faithfully obeyed. A few months ago Brigham tried another expedient. This was nothing else than the conversion of all the trade of the city into one grand co-operative enterprise, in which of course none but Mormons were to share. The scheme took the form of a revelation, and was instantly put into practice. Individual traders turned their stock into the general concern—most of them of course losing money by the operation—and the organization opened its grocery, dry goods, and hardware shops, all over the settlements. It is too soon yet to judge of the success of the undertaking; but trade is flowing fast into the new channel, and competition is rigidly suppressed. Private persons may sell goods as much as they please, but they must not sell for less than the co-operative shops.

The success of this plan would do more than anything else could do to drive Gentiles out of the Territory and prolong Brigham's lease of power; but we must not forget that the danger to Mormonism is not only in association with a more enlightened population, but in the dissemination of intelligence among the Mormons themselves. The railroad may not bring in shopkeepers; but nothing can prevent its introducing books and newspapers. Our correspondent well remarks that "even the trashiest of yellow-covered novels are dangerous enemies to Mormonism;" and, when the literature of the day is easily procurable, as it is already in Utah, isolation is at an end. Put these people face to face with the opinions of mankind, bring them into sympathy with the progress of the rest of the world, and they will no longer feel that they are set apart from all the race, and can submit to a tyranny or revel in a loathsome practice at which civilized nations lift up their hands in horror. Perhaps it is upon the women that the book, the newspaper, the magazine, will have the quickest effect; and so the first modifications of the Mormon tyranny will spring from their resistance. Yet, even with the destruction of the prophet's supremacy, which we can hardly think far distant, a sudden overthrow of polygamy cannot be expected. The man who has two wives is a slave bound forever to the Mormon system. He cannot leave the Territory, and he cannot leave the Church. He must bear for life the burden of superstition which he has taken upon his shoulders. With the woman it is still worse. If she cuts herself loose from the creed which she may have learned to hate, every respectable door is closed against her, and life is shameful and hopeless. The saints, we suppose, must dwindle away where they are, and Mormonism must die out rather than break to pieces. But the despotism of Brigham's government cannot long survive the influence of the railroad; and when that goes the new generation of believers will grow up with thoughts and customs very different from those of their ancestors. Mormonism then will cease to be disgusting, though it may not become rational.

THE PRESIDENT NO MAN'S MASTER.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Judge Lewis Dent, brother-in-law of President Grant, and candidate for Governor of Mississippi, doesn't like Secretary Boutwell, and has written a letter to abuse him. This is all right. Mr. Boutwell is a statesman, a patriot, and an honest man. Dent is an adventurer looking for anything to turn up, and anxious to run for Governor of Mississippi under false pretenses, claiming to be a Republican when he has never been anything but a Democrat. But Judge Dent is not merely a dishonest politician; he is a flunkey, and we might even say a fool. His language to Mr. Boutwell is such as only a flunkey could employ. "Your organ, the New York *Sun*," he says, "in the same breath ridicules the capacity of your master, and dwells with emphasis upon your peculiar fitness for his office."

Mr. Dent is slightly mistaken when he calls the *Sun* the organ of the Secretary of the Treasury, but this isn't of much consequence. Indeed, we feel ourselves rather flattered by Dent's assertion. What we want is an honest and high-minded administration of the Government. We desire most ardently to see the Executive Department raised out of the impotence and disrepute to which it has been reduced. We hate and denounce the system of bestowing office in return for presents, and appointing to important places men like Augustus Ford, who cannot hold their commissions a moment except in defiance of the law. We desire to see the United States stand forth before the world as the champion of republican ideas, and the friend of every people that rise against slavery and oppression, as the people of Cuba have done. This is our programme, and if it is Mr. Boutwell's also, we are glad of it; and the *Sun* will always zealously cooperate with him or any other leader who is bold enough and firm enough to stand by these ideas in these days of donation-party politics, corrupt bestowal of office, and shameful truckling to European diplomacy.

But what does Mr. Dent mean when he calls General Grant the master of the Secretary of the Treasury? Does he suppose that the sycophancy which he may naturally feel towards the great bestower of office is shared by the public at large? Does he imagine that other men are flunkeys because he is one? Or would he force into the relations of the President and his Cabinet that spirit of slavish submission and plantation insolence which the Rebels who propose to use him in Mississippi always cultivated before the war, and love to gratify now? He ought to understand that the President of the United States is no man's master. He is a servant of the people, and will be held to a rigorous account for his stewardship. But he is not the master of a single citizen; and even the snobs and flunkeys who are anxious to black his boots, in the hope that he will give them offices, will not own that he is their master. Least of all is he the master of a statesman like Mr. Boutwell, whose successful management of the Treasury Department constitutes a green and cheering oasis in the desert of this administration.

It has been suggested that it would be lucky for General Grant if his brothers-in-law could all be struck by lightning. If such an event is to happen at all, it would be an advantage to the General if the lightning would be very prompt and very effectual in the case of Judge Dent.

MR. PENDLETON'S STRONG POINT.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Ohio is alleged by his partisan friends to be sound and consistent on the currency question. We are told that, "as a statesman and a political economist," he is pre-eminently pledged "to restore specie payments and to make a hard-money currency the sole legal-tender." For this service, it is said, "George P. Hendleton is the man." And, by way of evidence, reference is made to his persistent opposition to greenbacks and the legislation which preceded their issue.

In a certain sense Mr. Pendleton is undoubtedly consistent. When the creation of a currency was a necessity of the war, it encountered no more strenuous opponent than the gentleman whom the Ohio Democracy have selected for their standard-bearer. His aim then was to break down the credit of the Government, and so render the further prosecution of the war impossible, and he endeavored to accomplish his object by assailing and depreciating the nation's currency.

Pursuing the same policy, Mr. Pendleton has since the war lost no opportunity of doing what he could to impair the national credit. He makes a direct attack upon it when he proposes to violate the contract entered into with the public creditor, and to redeem in greenbacks obligations made payable in gold. Mr. Pendleton's policy is a policy of repudiation, the mere promulgation of which was injurious, and the adoption of which would be absolutely ruinous to the credit of the Government.

Mr. Pendleton's consistency, then, is the consistency of a man whose sympathy with the Rebellion led him to oppose measures employed to suppress it; and whose hostility to the authority established by the war manifests itself in antagonism to the financial system which contributed to the Union triumph. It is not improbable that this kind of consistency recommended him to the State Democratic Committee that nominated him. We do not believe, however, that it is a consistency which will secure the favor of a State that owes the proudest chapter in its angels to its part in resisting enemies of whom Mr. Pendleton was the scarcely disguised apologist.

Apart from the uniformity of his course as an enemy of the public credit, Mr. Pendleton is grossly inconsistent. As a hard-money Democrat he might be supposed to desire the early resumption of specie payments. As the author and chief advocate of a scheme for paying the five-twenties in greenbacks, he does what he can to postpone resumption indefinitely.

The Pendleton scheme involves further issues of greenbacks. Its friends protest against the imputation that these further issues would be unlimited. But Mr. Pendleton himself has confessed that more greenbacks will be required for the attainment of his object, and in no other manner would it be attainable. In addition to repudiation, therefore, he would inflict upon the country a renewal of inflation, of which the inevitable effect would be to consign specie payments to a remote and uncertain future.

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JOSEPH H. BORTON,
8 2 1m Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
WILLIAM MASON,
6 28 2m Proprietor.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—Good eligible rooms can now be had at the Sherman House. Spring beds. Terms $15 to $18 per week.
8 6 12t CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blanche, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Die., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500'00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800'00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	60,000'00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375'00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594'00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500'00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200'00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000'00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625'00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000'00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031'25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000'00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300'00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500'00
20,600	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000'00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900,00
$1,100,900	Par. Market value, $1,130,325'25 Cost, $1,093,604'25.	
	Real Estate	26,000'00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486'94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178'98
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813'0
	Cash in bank	$116,180'05
	Cash in drawer	413'68 116,593'73
		$1,647,367'80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL	$400,000'00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528'70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843'43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788'12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
SAMUEL SANDS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $300,000'00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $510,579'23.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McIlvaine,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $300,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Keesler, Jr.,
Francis N. Buck,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 2

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith.
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 3

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Assets..... Capital, $500,000. $2,350,
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $30,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 11

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS
(FRENCH LLOYDS),
INTERNATIONAL REGISTER AND CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.
THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 26

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
11 MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash.
T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 1 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELAST

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At National Hall last evening a mass meeting of the Order of the Knights of St. Crispin (journeymen shoemakers) was held. It was the first general assemblage of the Order in Philadelphia. Addresses were delivered by William J. McLaughlin, of Massachusetts; General Wynne, of California; Messrs. Coggswell, of Illinois; Lucker, of New York; Leger, of Massachusetts; and Blissett, of Philadelphia.

—At the hall of the Perseverance Hose Company, on Race street, below Fourth, last evening, a meeting of the committee of firemen on the reception of Captain Shaw, Chief of the London Fire Department, was held, to make arrangements for his reception on his visit to this city. The sub-committee appointed at a preliminary meeting held last week at the office of Chief Engineer Downey, to visit Captain Shaw, who is now in New York, reported that they had conferred with him, and stated that he had decided to come here on to-morrow, and would arrive in the early afternoon train. He will remain in Philadelphia over Sunday, and go to Baltimore on Monday. While here he will inspect our Fire Department and learn its workings. To exhibit in detail our fire department system, an alarm will be struck to bring the companies together.

—A few minutes past nine o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the fifth-story of the importing dry goods house of J. H. & W. Creighton, No. 217 Chesnut street. The flames originated in a packing-box filled with rubbish, and were confined to the box. The stock was damaged by water to the extent of about $30,000, fully covered by insurance in the following companies:—Liverpool and London, $10,000; Royal, $30,000; Queen, of London, $20,000; Pennsylvania Fire, $20,000; Insurance Company, State of Pennsylvania, $15,000; American, $15,000; Delaware Mutual, $10,000; Fire Association, $10,000; Fame, $10,000; North America, $10,000; National, of Boston, $10,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $10,000; County of Philadelphia, $5000. Total, $205,000. The stock of goods of the firms was valued at over $200,000. The Fire Insurance Patrol rendered efficient service in preventing greater loss by water by covering with gum blankets the goods in the lower floor.

—Mayor Fox has issued a call for a special meeting of Councils on Monday afternoon next, to take into consideration matters relating to the supply of Schuylkill water for distribution to the citizens, and in regard to which the Mayor will communicate in writing.

—James Carlin, aged eleven years, had his leg injured severely yesterday by having it caught in the machinery at Wallace's Mill. He was taken to his home in Smether's court.

—The American Tract Society has donated seventy thousand English and German tracts to the Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society, to be distributed over this city in September.

—The following persons were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—Chas. Minon, aged twenty-eight years, residing at Front street and Germantown avenue, badly beaten about the head at Seventh and Bedford streets by some persons unknown. Ann Donelson, aged twenty-four years, residing in Jefferson street, head severely cut at Seventh and Bedford streets. John Mitchell, aged forty-five years, badly burned about the person while attending a boiler at Brown & Carver's, in Jayne street.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 132¼.

—General Lee will attend the Gettysburg reunion.

—A Missouri farmer was robbed of $3600 at Omaha on Wednesday.

—Commissioner Delano has been petitioned to be less strict with distillers in this State.

—The quarterly meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad Company's directors was held at Boston yesterday.

—Measures are being taken by the Revenue Bureau to detect and punish bogus United States revenue officers.

—By the explosion of a coal-oil lamp at a house in Stark county, Ohio, a few days ago, Mrs. Fitzgerald was burned to death.

—The Haymakers, of Lansingburg, yesterday, at Troy, N. Y., beat the Keystone Club, of this city, by a score of 31 to 9.

—Dealers in and manufacturers of paper money are to be treated as swindlers, and their letters will be seized in the Post Offices.

—George R. Putnam, publisher of *Putnam's Magazine*, was nearly killed by the falling of a dummy on Eighteenth street. He was severely bruised.

—The Blackfeet Indians, after running off stock between Helena and Benton, and murdering Mr. Malcolm Clark, have threatened to raid through Gallatin Valley.

—Judge Barnard, of New York, has granted a stay of proceedings in the attachments against Pruyn, Ramsey, and Van Valkenburg, of Susquehanna Railroad fame.

—The difficulties between the officials of the Erie and Susquehanna Railroads, concerning back charges for freight, has produced another imbroglio, and the Erie Company refuse to forward through freight from the Susquehanna line. Result, a general blockade of freight at Binghamton.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Despatches from Teheran state that a band of conspirators, from Constantinople, have been arrested, charged with conspiring to assassinate the Shah of Persia. It is said that many eminent persons are implicated in the conspiracy. The Persian troops have captured Garietsela, and defeated the Turcomans in a pitched battle.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Senators Ramsey and Fenton have arrived here.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The *Patrie* to-day asserts that parties of Carlists on Spanish soil are increasing, and that in some cases they have met with successes. It is claimed that they have captured nine officers and forty privates of the Spanish army.

The *Patrie* hints that within a month a great military movement, of which it gives no particulars, will happen in Spain; after which Don Carlos will publish a manifesto.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Further intelligence from Cuba was received here this morning. The dates are no later than the 9th inst., but they contain some interesting news. A force sent out by General Quesada attacked a Spanish force moving from Remedios to join General Lesca at Nuevitas. It was the entire force occupying that place. After an engagement of an hour, the Spaniards fell back and attempted to secure their retreat to Nuevitas. Colonel Nevaro, commanding the Cubans, had made preparations for this, and the troops finding their retreat cut off, again formed, and after a short engagement were defeated. The entire force was captured. The Cuban loss is reported at eighteen killed and thirty-two wounded, while the loss of the Spaniards was twenty-seven killed, fifty-two wounded, and one hundred and eighty-two prisoners. This is regarded as an important triumph.

General Jordan sent out a force to reconnoitre near Trinidad. An attempt was made to capture them. A fight ensued which resulted in the defeat of the Spanish forces, and the capture of fifty-six prisoners. On the commencement of the fight over one hundred and fifty deserted, joined the Cubans, and took part in the fight.

A small party convoying a train of provisions near Sagua la Grande, it is reported, were attacked by a superior force of Spaniards and defeated, and their train captured.

Another small party were captured near Puerto Principe, numbering eighty men, all of whom, it is said, were executed in the Plaza of that city immediately on their arrival. The fate of these men creates intense excitement among the Cubans, who demand immediate retaliation. General Quesada, these letters state, hoping for interference on the part of the civilized Governments, has not yielded to the demand of his troops.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—Reconnoitring parties recently sent out have attacked and destroyed several rebel encampments within the jurisdiction of Cinco Villas.

De Rodas has issued orders for completing the Havana aqueduct.

The directors of the Havana Railroad have been removed for malversation of the funds of the company, and are held responsible by the tribunals. The books of the company have been delivered to De Rodas' Secretary for examination, and an election for new directors has been ordered.

VIENNA, Aug. 19.—Baron Von Beust has replied to the recent note of the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and asserts that he thought a verbal explanation sufficient to remove the misunderstanding between the two Governments, and he desired to avoid useless correspondence. He insists that what he said in the committee was of a private character, and that the transactions of a parliamentary committee are not within the control of foreign governments.

He declines to enter into a discussion of what was said there, but will not withhold his opinions on questions caused by inaccurate newspaper statements. Referring to the interpretation by the Vienna Cabinet of the military treaties between Prussia and the South German States, in the conciliatory despatch sent to the Prussian Minister at Berlin, in March, 1867, nothing was said as to whether the treaty of Prague prevented the Southern States from concluding treaties with other States of Germany, but it was stated that certain well-known agreements preceding the signature of the treaty of peace were not concurred in, making it impossible to decide whether the clause relating to the international independence of the Southern States was omitted as a matter of no importance, or because its importance was so great that it should have been otherwise worded.

Von Beust does not admit that he should be called to account for words which the newspapers allege were uttered by him, yet he is willing, in order to soften and remove any existing unpleasantness, to enter into correspondence in regard to the conciliatory endeavors made on either side during the last year, which have possibly been misconstrued. The circumstance that there had been no intercourse between Von Wimpffer, the Austrian Minister at Berlin, and Von Bismark, for some time, is alluded to, and the despatch explains that this was owning to the alternate absence of both gentlemen from Berlin.

From the spring of 1860 until the close of the year, after the return of Bismark, certain well-known continuous and violent attacks made in the public press on Austria gave the Austrian Government cause to recommend that Von Wimpffer should abstain from visiting Bismark. The Austrian Premier concludes by declaring that the reproach that Austria intended to prolong her attitude of reserve, cannot be better disavowed than by referring to the uninterrupted intercourse between himself and Von Werther, the Prussian Minister at Vienna.

GETTYSBURG.

The Coming Reunion and the Officers who will Participate.

GETTYSBURG, Aug. 19.—The following officers have accepted invitations and will be present at the reunion on the 23d instant:—

Major-General George G. Meade, commanding.
Major-General Daniel Butterfield, chief of staff.
Major-General Joseph Dickerson, of staff.
Major-General Rufus S. Ingalls, of staff.
Major-General J. C. Biddle, of staff.

FIRST CORPS.

Major-General John Newton, commanding.
Major-General Thomas A. Rowley, commanding 3d Division.
Major-General Solomon Meredith, commanding Iron Brigade.
General H. W. Richardson, A. D. C. to General Meredith.
General E. L. Dana, commanding brigade.
Colonel James R. Porter, 135th Pennsylvania.
Colonel H. S. Huidekoper, 150th Pennsylvania.
Colonel Richard Coulter, 11th Pennsylvania.
Brigadier-General James Glenn, 149th (1st Reserves) Pennsylvania.
Colonel D. S. Mathews, 107th Pennsylvania.
Major-General John C. Robinson, commanding 3d Division.

SECOND CORPS.

Major-General W. S. Hancock, commanding.
Major-General Harrow, commanding brigade.
Major-General Alexander S. Webb, commanding brigade.
General Henry H. Bingham, A. D. C. to General Hancock.
General John C. Hazzard, commanding artillery.
Colonel James M. Linnard, A. A. G., 1st Brigade, 3d Division.
General S. S. Carrol, commanding 1st Brigade, 3d Division.

THIRD CORPS.

Major-General Charles K. Graham, commanding brigade.
Major-General A. A. Humphreys, commanding division.
Major-General O. Hobart Ward, commanding division.
Major-General Joseph B. Carr, commanding brigade.
General Henry J. Medill, commanding brigade.
General H. Edwin Tremaine, A. D. C. to General Sickles.
Major Willard Bullard, A. D. C. to General Graham.
Major R. Dale Benson, A. D. C. to General Graham.
Major Levi Baird Duff, A. D. C. to General Birney.
Major John Corney, A. G. to General Ward.

FIFTH CORPS.

Major-General S. W. Crawford, commanding Pennsylvania Reserve Division.
General W. McCandless, commanding brigade Pennsylvania Reserve Division.
General Joseph W. Fisher, commanding Brigade Pennsylvania Reserve Division.
General J. Bowman Sweetzen, commanding brigade.
Major-General Joshua L. Chamberlain, commanding 20th Maine.
General R. Bruce Ricketts, commanding Reserve Artillery.
Brevet Brigadier-General W. S. Tilton, commanding brigade.

SIXTH CORPS.

General H. G. Wright, commanding division and corps.
General Alexander Shaler, commanding 1st Brigade.
General Frederick H. Collier, commanding brigade.
General Albion P. Howe, commanding division.
Maj. Penrose G. Marke, A. D. C. to Gen. Howe.

ELEVENTH CORPS.

Major-General O. O. Howard, commanding corps.
General Francis Barlow, commanding division.
General Frederick Tiedmann, Adjutant-General to General Schurz.
Gen. A. von Steinwehr, commanding division.
Colonel C. W. Assmusser, chief of staff to General Ward.

TWELFTH CORPS.

Major-General Henry W. Slocum, commanding.
Major-General John W. Geary, commanding division.
Major-General James L. Selfridge, commanding brigade.
Major-General H. A. Barnum, commanding brigade.
Major-General A. Pardee, commanding brigade.
General Geo. C. Green, commanding brigade.
General Silas Colgrove, commanding brigade.
General Thos. L. Kane, commanding brigade.

The following railroads will furnish free tickets to all invited officers, on presentation of the invitations of Secretary McConaughy, sent to them:—Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, East Pennsylvania, North Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, Gettysburg Railroad, Hanover Branch Railroad, and Stonington Steamboat Line. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company charges *half fare*. Officers should address the roads over which they desire to travel, so that their free tickets may be in readiness for them at the ticket-offices of the respective roads. Officers should also bring their letters of invitation with them. At Hanover Junction, on presenting them, they will receive passes over the Gettysburg and Hanover Branch Railroad. Officers should come direct to Columbia, and thence via York and Hanover Junction, if they leave by morning train from Philadelphia.

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

Continuation of the Session Yesterday Afternoon

The following additional business was transacted yesterday afternoon by the Labor Congress:—

The Committee on Organization, through its chairman, Mr. Walls, of Pa., reported as follows:

Resolved 1. That the President, at his earliest convenience, appoint an executive officer in each State.

2. *Resolved*, That each executive officer, as soon as possible, shall, after receiving his appointment, proceed to call a State convention for the purpose of forming State unions, and until such unions are formed charters will be issued from the United States Union by the president to local unions; but as soon as State organization is complete the charter shall come direct from the State union.

3. *Resolved*, That the President of the U. S. Union be and hereby authorized to issue a charter to State organizations whenever the application made is reported by delegates from at least five local trade labor co-operative organizations, which meet at the call of the Executive Committee.

4. *Resolved*, That each State Labor Union is entitled to be represented in the U. S. Union as follows:—One delegate to each State, irrespective of its number of members enrolled in the local Unions, and one delegate for each and every twenty thousand or fractional part thereof.

5. *Resolved*, That each State Labor Union shall make such laws and regulations for its own guidance and support as may to it appear most effective; provided, that such laws do not in any way conflict with the Constitution of the U. S. Union.

6. *Resolved*, That the U. S. Union pay the mileage of delegates thereto by the nearest and most direct route from and to the organizations they represent.

7. *Resolved*, That the revenue of the U. S. Union be divided as follows:—Each State organization shall, at a specified time, report to the President of the U. S. Union the number of members represented in their State organization, and the President shall levy a tax equal to five cents on each member so reported.

On motion it was agreed that the resolutions should be taken up by sections and acted upon. The motion was agreed to, and considerable debate ensued.

It was proposed that the following should be attached as an amendment to the first section:—"Except where State organizations now exist; in such case the State organization shall appoint its own executive."

On motion of Mr. McLean, of Massachusetts, after considerable debate, the whole matter was recommitted to the committee, the following being added thereto:—Messrs. Wynn, of California; Jessup, of New York; and Cummings, of Massachusetts.

The following special committees were appointed on Peter Cooper's resolution:—Messrs. Puett, Wynn, Isaac C. Wier, James Beatty, M. Heany, W. H. Stewart, W. Shuck, Miss Susan B. Anthony.

Co-operative Association Committee—J. W. Blissert, of New York, and Mr. Heany, of Michigan.

The Committee on Lands, through its chairman, R. W. Hunn, presented the following:—A careful survey of the field of operations proposed by the National Labor Union induces your committee to declare that, of all the reforms proposed by that body, none is more fundamental and important to the well-being of all the labor interests of the community than that which asserts that the only righteous title by which land should be held is that of successful labor thereupon. For when that position is established it will reduce the cost of everything we eat, drink, wear, or use, the prices of which are now advanced to double and, in some instances, to treble their real values, in consequence of fictitious money addition, placed by the arbitrary fiat of Government acting as agents of interested individuals upon the lands.

The land question also, in the opinion of your committee, underlies the money question, and careful search proves that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to permanently establish the latter on a proper basis until the land is free. It also must materially enter into the labor question, for it is certain that in all civilized countries the condition of artisans and mechanics has been dependent largely upon the condition of the agriculturists, and it is questionable whether the solution of the problem, "How to secure to the producer the proceeds of his toil?" will not be found when the full measure of the crops which are put into the earth are produced to the hands by which they have been sown or planted. Such being the case, your committee endorse the wisdom and the economy of the Mosaic laws on the subject, which sustained the rights of every individual in the Jewish community to his or her share of the soil, and forbade the permanent alienation thereof; also, because the institution of laws sanctioning the purchase and sale of land create aristocracies as in Europe, and, if not abrogated here must eventually prove the destruction of our republic, because neither governments nor even the adult people by which such are created, are righteously in power to ordain the permanent alienation of the soil to individuals, for the children of all communities have rights in the land which forbid the alienation of the common estate.

Because the dismal effects of the permanent alienation of land from the cultivators thereof may be seen in Great Britain, and also in our Southern States, where the condition of the most numerous and necessary body of our laborers, viz: "the tillers of the soil," are legally robbed of the proceeds of their toil. Because the deplorable condition of the majority of the wealth producers of the country is attributable to the division which formerly existed between its millions of agriculturalists and artificers, and that in the union of these industries we shall soon obtain victory.

For the foregoing reasons your committee have nothing to add to or abstract from the resolution come to on the land question by the Chicago Congress, which declared that "the placing a money value on the gifts of the Deity, specifying the lands, mines, and water courses, was sacrilege," or to the statement of the former Baltimore Congress, which awarded "the tools to him that hath the ability and the skill to use them, and the land to him that hath the will and the heart to cultivate it."

Referred to the Committee on Cherokee Lands.

Mr. John Dunn, of Philadelphia, offered a long preamble and resolution with reference to the Postal Telegraph system, which was referred.

Reign of Terror.

The Paris *Monde* of the 5th, in order to show that the first revolution in Paris was not directed principally against the higher orders, quotes the following figures:—"The French Revolution, which certain writers have set themselves the task of justifying, was not, as they say, the work of the people, who suffered as much or even more than the wealthy, for the odious excesses for which efforts are now made to render them responsible. The following statistics are eloquent on the point:—Nobles executed, 1278; women of the same class, 750; together, 2028. Nuns, 350; priests, 2135; together, 2485. Females of the laboring classes, 1467; commoners of all conditions, 13,633; together, 15,100. Women of the people killed in La Vendee, 15,000; children, 22,000; together, 37,000. At Nantes the number of Carrier's victims was 32,000, of whom the nobles and clergy formed only a very small proportion—namely, nobles drowned, 1400; priests shot, 300; drowned, 460. In recapitulation we find—commoners or working classes, 82,000; priests and nobles, 6673."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5'15 | MOON SETS....3'39
SUN SETS....6'51 | HIGH WATER....1'08

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN G. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Moravian	Liverpool	New York	July 29
Atalanta	London	New York	July 31
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 6
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Aug. 10
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Aug. 10
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 11
England	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 11
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 12
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 13
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 14
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York via Hal	Aug. 14
Pereire	Brest	New York	Aug. 14
Silesia	Havre	New York	Aug. 14
Cella	London	New York	Aug. 14
Berlin	Southampton	Baltimore	Aug. 14

FOR EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 21
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Aug. 21
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Fulton	New York	Copenhagen	Aug. 21
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Atalanta	New York	London	Aug. 28
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 4

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 21
Zazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. 21
Henry Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 21
Gulf Stream	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 21
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 24
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug. 27

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamship Brunette, Freeman, New York, John F. Obl.
Steamer E. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Schamyl, Crosby, Marseilles, Workman & Co.
Brig Ernestine, Knight, Liverpool, Wm. Brockie.
Brig Hattie E. Wheeler, Bacon, Portland, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr Frank and Emily, Colley, Boston, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr Onward, Banker, Salem, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr James Tilden, Davis, Ellsworth, Me., J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr T. J. Tratton, Talpey, Boston, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr H. G. Hand, Corson, Providence, do.
Schr Arthur Burton, Frank, Providence, do.
Schr Helen Mar, Nickerson, Boston, do.
Schr Frank Palmer, Latham, Boston, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 51, Hutchinson, Mott Haven, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 79, Edwards, New York, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 21 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Wm. Welsh, Strobridge, 16 days from Navassa, with guano to J. E. Bazley & Co. Left brigs Romance, for Baltimore, to sail about 5th inst.; Harry Stewart, hence, via Laguayra (arrived 1st inst.), to load for Philadelphia.
Schr Samuel Gilman, Kelly, 5 days from Gardiner, with ice to Kennedy, Stairs & Co.
Schr Mary Adeline, Cain, 4 days from Rappahannock, with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr James Tilden, Davis, 5 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. A. Garrison, Smith, from Boston.
Schr R. J. Mercer, King, from Boston.
Schr W. Cloud, Freeman, from Boston.
Schr E. B. Graham, Smith, from Boston.
Schr J. L. Maloy, Russell, from Boston.
Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, from Boston.
Schr Caroline Young, Young, from Boston.
Schr Northern Light, Ireland, from Boston.
Schr Josephine, Whitemore, from Dennis, Me.
Schr L. & M. Knowles, Cleaman, from Addison, Me.
Schr W. R. Gann, Small, from Barnstable, Mass.
Schr M. Sewall, Frisbee, from New Bedford.
Schr L. Robinson, Robinson, from New Bedford.
Schr Rescue, Kelly, from New York.
Schr S. G. Hotchkiss, Hotchkiss, from New York.
Schr Pearl, Brown, from Providence.
Schr S. R. Thomas, Arnold, from Providence.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, from Fall River.

BELOW.

Brig Frederick Louise, from Igigtut, Greenland.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, August 20.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—

Daniel Kline, with lumber to Woolverton & Tinsman.
Smith & Kurtz, with lumber, for Brooklyn.
George Hopson, with lumber to Trump & Son.
Grapeshot, with lumber to J. M. Ellis & Son.
Thomas Arnold, with slate, for New York.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., August 19.—Barque Frederick Louise, from London, and brig Louisa Maria, from the West Indies, have passed in for Philadelphia. Schrs W. Messick, from Newbern, N. C., for New York; Trenton, from Broad Creek for Taunton; and Mason, from Washington, N. C., for New York, are at the Breakwater; also, one full-rigged brig, unknown. The fleet before reported have all left.

LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Steamship Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 18th inst.
Steamships Utility, Nickerson, and Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 17th inst.
Steamer James S. Green, Vance, hence, at Richmond 17th inst.
Brigs Hattie B. Daggett, and Chimborazo, Coombs, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 17th inst.
Brig Haidee, McDonald, hence, at Kingston, Ja., 26th ultimo.
Brig Eliza McNeil, Small, from Cow Bay, at New York 19th inst.
Brig Abbie Thaxter, Parker, for Philadelphia, was ready for sea at Newburyport 17th inst.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, at Havana 13th inst. from Fernandina.
Schr J. J. Spencer, Smith, sailed from Cardenas 10th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Abbie Bursley, hence, with coal, was totally lost on Block Island on Monday morning last, 16th inst. Crew saved. The A. B. registered 209 tons, was built at Camden, Me., in 1864, and hailed from Boston.
Schr John S. Detwiler, Grace, for Philadelphia, was ready to sail at Newburyport 17th inst.
Schr Dido, Johnson, cleared at Baltimore 17th inst. for Chester, Pa.
Schr A. M. Lee, Taylor, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 17th inst.
Schrs Revenue, Eggleson, and West Dennis, Lewis, hence, for Boston, passed Hell Gate 18th inst.
Schr Wm. B. Mann, Rogers, at Jacksonville 11th inst. from Savannah.
Schr Evelyn, Crowley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 14th inst.
Schr Iowa, Green, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Portland 16th inst.
Schr Anna V. Berger, Thomas, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 18th inst.
Schrs J. W. Everman, Outen, hence for Danversport; Mary Ella, Thomas, do. for Boston; E. M. Branscom, Branscom; and do. Kienzle, Steelman, do. for Boston; Congress, York, do. for Portland; Eva Belle, do. for Marblehead, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 17th inst.

WIRE WORK.

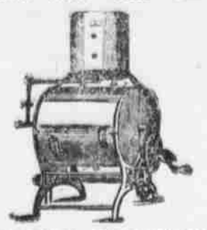
GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
7 3 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue, Philada

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



SAFE, RELIABLE, AND ECONOMICAL.

PLACED OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS!!

FERRIS & CO.'S

AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

Have been in successful operation for eleven years, and in all cases given perfect satisfaction. The light is much superior to that of city gas, at much less cost. The many accidents arising from the use of KEROSENE and COAL OIL LAMPS and worthless gas machines should induce persons to adopt a safe, economical, and satisfactory light. The simplicity of our machine, its slow motion, its superiority over all others on account of its REVOLVING evaporator, which takes up all the carbon from the material, and the fact that it will run for years without cost for repairs, recommend it above all others in the market. The machine can be seen in operation at our Office, where explanations and references will be given.

FERRIS & CO.
6 11uths 3m2p] No. 327 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Best quality of GASOLINE always on hand.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety

OF

FULL AND HALF-BOUND

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MEMORANDUM, PASS,

COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.

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No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,

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OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

WINDOW SCREEN.

A GOOD THING.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC.

The Patent Adjustable Window Screen

WILL FIT ANY WINDOW,

Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude

FLIES, MOSQUITOES,

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For sale by Dealers in House-furnishing Goods.

THE ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN COMPANY,
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A solid, safe, and reliable Company.
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A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.

Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are invited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office,
Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Streets.
6 3 thstu3m B. K. ESLER, General Agent.

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J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,

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Dealer in Hosiery Goods,

Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture,

UNDERWEAR

Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported.

Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods.

These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly

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A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand

CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING

Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths

For Sale at Reduced Prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, August 20,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
THE NEW SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
in a prologue and three acts, by Henry Leslie, Esq., author of "The Orange Girl," entitled
DUTY,
with new scenery, by George Heilge; novel mechanical effects, by Arthur Wright.
MONDAY EVENING, August 23,
The Charming Actress and Vocalist,
ROSE WATKINS
(Formerly Miss Rosina Shaw),
And the eminent Comedian,
MR. HARRY WATKINS,
In their great romantic Irish drama of
TRODDEN DOWN.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.
BRILLIANT OVERFLOWING HOUSES NIGHTLY.
Positively the last week, commencing
MONDAY EVENING, August 16,
and continuing every night during the week.
Unlimited success of the famous
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S GIGANTIC MINSTRELS,
introducing more sensation new novelties to the patrons and lovers of refined Minstrelsy.
First Time—"Twice Married."
First Time—"The Rival Lovers."
Second Time—"Belle Helene," Thursday.
First Time—"Growle's Domestic Trouble."
Second Time—"Great Peace Jubilee," Friday.
First Time—New Witticisms, New Ballads, Songs, Choruses, Dances, Overtures, etc. etc. [8 16 6t
MATINEE—SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2½.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALKER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE-story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back building, No. 834 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 205 PRICE Street, Germantown, to rent from October 1 until May 1. Apply on the premises, or by letter, to
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
8 16 10t No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A HANDSOME three-story brick dwelling, with double three-story back buildings, on the south side of Arch street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, replete with all modern conveniences, with or without a stable.
A. B. CARVER & CO.,
8 17 6t* S. W. cor. Ninth and Filbert sts.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 3m*

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 245

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURE TONIC ALE for invalids, family use, etc.

The subscriber is now furnished with his full winter supply of his highly nutritious and well-known beverage. Its wide-spread and increasing use, by order of physicians, for invalids, use of families, etc., commend it to the attention of all consumers who want a strictly pure article; prepared from the best materials, and put up in the most careful manner for home use or transportation. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly supplied.

P. J. JORDAN,
No. 230 PEAR Street,
7 1 2m Below Third and Walnut streets.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 29s Also, WOOL SACKS.

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REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,

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(Two doors below Chesnut street),

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ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

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On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent
" 100 " .....3 "
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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1869.

THE GETTYSBURG REUNION.

It is by no means improbable that the project for assembling the surviving officers of the battle of Gettysburg had its origin in a desire to secure a gigantic gratis advertisement for the new watering place. But private interests are often so inextricably mingled with public affairs that it is impossible to draw a strict line of demarcation, and the programme arranged for next week, in view of its peculiar character and historic interest, is worthy of general consideration.

It is announced that a large number of the Union officers have positively promised to be present. The list includes Major-General Meade, Commander-in-Chief; General Newton, General Hancock, General Butterfield, General Howard, and many of their leading military associates. It is proposed, we believe, that the old lines of battle shall be designated, and that doubtful or disputed points shall be cleared up, as far as possible, by a consultation between the men who can give invaluable testimony in regard to the various details of the eventful three days fight. Historical investigators and the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War have already thrown much light on this fearful struggle, but there are still many events connected with it which are imperfectly understood, and which can only be fully explained by an addition to the existing stores of information.

Additional interest is given to the proposed reunion by the fact that a number of Rebel officers are also expected to be present, and to supplement any defect in the recollection of the Union officers by a statement of the positions and movements of the various Rebel corps. It is even alleged now that Lee, the Rebel Commander-in-Chief, will make a second appearance upon the scene of his terrible defeat. We notice that some of the Southern journals are urging him to be present, and the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* takes the ground that he can not only decide authoritatively the prevailing differences of opinion in regard to the movement of Rebel troops, but by fixing their location, "contribute a measure of justice to them, of which they may otherwise be shorn," and that the "spectacle of the officers of the two armies" meeting on their old battle-ground, for the purpose already mentioned, "would do more to heal the bitterness between the two sections than perhaps any other event that could possibly occur."

Viewed from this standpoint, the proposed reunion would be an event of immediate national utility. It is gratifying to know that the work of pacification has already progressed far enough to make it probable that the old foes of 1863 will assemble together to fight their battles over, theoretically, on friendly terms, in 1869, and to hear no explosions more formidable than the popping of champagne bottles on the scene of the terrific cannonades which swept thousands of human beings into eternity.

This great change is wrought in six years after the battle—four years after the termination of the war. It looks as if Grant's wish—"Let us have peace"—was realized. The impossibility of a peaceful assemblage of the survivors of Waterloo within a short time after that battle is indicated by Napoleon's legacy to the soldier who attempted to assassinate Wellington; and the bad feeling engendered by other wars has often been maintained for centuries. Here the breach is healing up with unparalleled rapidity, and the Union will soon be as fully restored as if the banner of secession had never been raised.

THE CHASE MOVEMENT IN MARYLAND.

Judge Bond and several other prominent Maryland politicians have united in subscribing to a card, in which they repudiate the charge, so frequently brought against them of late, that they are laboring in the interest of Chief Justice Chase, and seeking to pave the way to his nomination for the Presidency in 1872, even at the risk of utterly destroying the Republican party of the State. They say that the charge is prompted by the malice of persons who, while clamoring for harmony, are engaged in sowing discord by attempting to ostracize and drive out of the party a large number of true and earnest Republicans. They claim that they are thoroughly identified with the Republican party, that they heartily support the administration, and that they are not in any way or to any extent mixed up with the Chase movement. It is to be hoped that all this is true, and that the dissensions which have recently disturbed the Republican party of Maryland will soon cease to exist.

In no State in the Union can the Republicans less afford an indulgence in an internal squabble than in Maryland. Through the treachery of Swann and his followers the entire governmental machinery of the State, as well as that of the city of Baltimore, has been thrown into the hands of the Secession Democracy, and only by presenting a united front can the State ever be redeemed, even after the ballot has been placed in the hands of the colored people through the agency of the fifteenth amendment. The Maryland Democrats are about on a par with those of Kentucky. They are just as bitter in their enmity to the Union now as they were in April, 1861, when the loyal troops which were hastening to the defense of the national capital were ruthlessly and cowardly assaulted in the streets of Baltimore. Maryland did not secede, simply because she could not. If she had happily been situated south of the Potomac, a systematic attempt would assuredly have been made, and then the spirit of treason, which is still rampant within her borders, would have been crushed out by the loyal army, and the present status of the State would have been quite the reverse of what it is.

The primary cause of the trouble in Maryland is to be traced to the machinations of Chief Justice Chase, who yearns and longs and pants for a Presidential nomination as impatiently as a child does for the contents of a confectioner's window. This Presidential bauble is the very bane of his existence, the eagerness and recklessness with which he pursues it the disgrace of his judicial career. Having labored and schemed for years to secure a nomination, and having encountered defeat on all sides and at the hands of each party, he is not content with a life-tenure in the most dignified and most responsible judicial position in the gift of the country, but still labors and schemes for an opportunity to control and dispense the patronage of the executive. As there is no hope in either the Republican or Democratic party, his intrigues are at present all directed towards the formation of a new political organization, and the only possibility of accomplishing this object is by sowing discord in the ranks of the Republican party. If the Maryland Republicans are wise they will avoid all complicity with the Chase movement, under whatever guise it may approach them.

THAT DELAWARE MARRIAGE LAW.

Our comments on several occasions about the queer Delaware law which requires a man before getting married to one of the fair daughters of that State to give bonds for good behavior, has elicited a statement of the facts of the case from a Delawarean point of view, and an appeal for justice from a Delaware lady. Our correspondent states in the most polite and complimentary terms that she is a constant reader of The Telegraph, and that although a "genuine Delaware Democrat and a firm believer in the usefulness of convict jackets and the whipping-post," she nevertheless has a high appreciation of our general good intentions and our desire to do justice in all cases. Of course an appeal like this from a lady, especially from a Democratic lady, and more especially from a Delaware Democratic lady, will receive at our hands the most respectful consideration, and we cannot refrain from expressing our gratification at finding that at least one Democratic lady of Delaware reads The Telegraph with appreciative interest. This shows that the labor we have undertaken of regenerating the little State just south of us has not been without its results, and as our correspondent acknowledges that she reads our paper with interest, we have hopes that she and many more will ere long believe in the doctrines that we preach, so that the peculiar institution known as Delaware Democracy will no more be known on the face of the earth.

But the subject to which our correspondent invites our consideration is the law referred to above, and which she contends we have misinterpreted. She quotes on this point the Revised Code of Delaware, sec. 16, chap. 9, which reads thus:—

"The clerk or justice dispensing a marriage license shall take from the party applying for it a bond to the State with good security in the penal sum of two hundred dollars, with condition that if —— and—— may lawfully unite themselves in marriage, and if there be no legal objection to celebrating the rites of marriage between them, then the said obligation shall be void, otherwise in force."

In referring to this law we gave the interpretation usually put upon it by impatient bridegrooms, who are at a loss to know what the meaning of this singular marriage custom is. Our correspondent insists that it is only designed to put an impediment in the way of illegal marriages. This may be so, but it appears to us to be one of those obsolete provisions that have descended to us from the dark ages, and that are entirely out of date in the nineteenth century. That this is so is shown from the fact that the law is practically a dead letter, and that in the majority of cases the execution of the bond is considered a mere formality. It may be, and sometimes it is revived, however, as a means of annoyance, and to throw an impediment in the way of certain parties contracting marriage. If the Delaware people are satisfied with it, we have no particular right to complain, but it serves as one illustration out of many of the behind-the-age way of doing business in that State.

AN APOLOGY FOR A TRAITOR.

Referring to our article of yesterday about John Mitchel, the *Age* this morning says:—"There is no man who has no right to justice, and to seek it, too, in the courts established to administer it." We do not dispute this proposition, and that it is a proof not only of the magnanimity of the Government, but of its respect for the abstract rights of such a scamp as Mitchel that he is permitted to enter the courts with a suit such as he has brought against General Dix. This does not alter the fact that it is a brazenly impudent thing for Mitchel to do, or that, if he had received his dues at the hands of justice, his worthless carcass would have been suspended from the gallows long ago That the *Age* should enter a defense for Mitchel is perfectly natural. It was established to apologize for the Rebellion, and it has faithfully fulfilled its mission. It, of course, considers this professional traitor a deeply injured individual, and General Dix a scoundrel of the deepest dye, who will only get off too cheaply if he merely has to pay $25,000 damages to the victim of his tyranny.

Pendleton improves the occasion offered by the chance of writing a letter of acceptance, to ventilate his exploded greenback theory and to denounce Secretary Boutwell for buying the Government bonds instead of paying them off in currency at their face value. The Democracy of Ohio, now that they are foiled in the scheme to secure Rosecrans as a leader, have fallen back upon their old entrenchments, and they are fighting out the campaign on the favorite line of Vallandigham, Brick Pomeroy, and Pendleton.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Judge Dent, in the course of his ferocious assault upon Secretary Boutwell, declares that the New York *Sun* is the Secretary's organ, whereupon the *Sun* turns the full glare of its scorching beams upon Dent, and comes within a hair's breadth of utterly obliterating him. The *Sun's* article, to which we give place elsewhere, concludes with this paragraph:—

"It has been suggested that it would be lucky for General Grant if his brothers-in-law could all be struck by lightning. If such an event is to happen at all, it would be an advantage to the General if the lightning would be very prompt and very effectual in the case of Judge Dent."

There may be a little malice in this, but the force of the point made is very plain, and there can be no doubt that the President would have good cause to rejoice at a wholesale bereavement of the sort suggested. The very worst incumbrance wherewith a man holding a high official position can be afflicted is a brother-in-law, and ranking next after brothers-in-law come brothers-in-blood, sons, nephews, uncles, and cousins, near and remote. The fewer personal ties a man has the better off is he when he has entered upon political life. If President Grant had not been encumbered with a father, the gross abuse which has been heaped upon him by the Copperhead papers because he has not turned the old gentleman out of the Covington post office would have been diverted into another and a more reasonable channel. If all his near relatives, and all the near relatives of his wife, had been consigned to the grave in their infancy, the ridiculous twaddle in which the Copperhead sheets indulge from day to day on the subject of his nepotism would have been averted. As long as the President has been blessed or cursed with half a dozen kinsmen, not all of whom are capable of cutting such sorry figures as "Judge" Dent, it is entirely proper for him to appoint them to such official positions as they are fitted for holding, and the only just ground for assailing his motives in so doing would be a fair show of proof that they are all either imbecile or corrupt. Yet it must be acknowledged that it would be a great relief to him, and a sore tribulation to his enemies, if the great thunder-shower which is to relieve Philadelphia from its present thirsty dilemma should at the same time play the mischief with the Grant and the Dent families, leaving the President and his wife solitary and alone in the world, the last of their race.

HARVARD VS. OXFORD.

The race between the Harvard and Oxford boat clubs will come off in a few days, and if the Americans do not win it will not be for want of advice and criticism from the English papers of every degree. Their size, weight, build, and general appearance have been minutely described for the benefit of an admiring public, and their style of rowing has been analyzed and compared with the English in a manner advantageous to the latter. The Harvard crew appear to have made a more favorable impression since they have gone into regular training, and the consequence is that the odds have increased in their favor. Thus far they have had nothing to complain of in the way of entertainment. Every facility for training has been afforded them, and they have been treated with the most open-hearted hospitality, and thus far there are no indications of jealousy or desire to have anything but a fair trial of skill and strength. English fair play, however, has become proverbial for meaning exactly opposite what it professes; and if the Harvard crew should win in this contest, it will be in every way a remarkable occurrence. In the first place, they labor under the disadvantage of rowing on a narrow, tortuous course, different from what they are accustomed to, but with which their opponents are perfectly familiar; they are obliged to carry the dead weight of a coxswain; the boat they carried across the Atlantic proved not adapted to the narrow river where the race is to come off, and it has been necessary to have a new one built; and last, but not least, the betting odds and national pride are both against them to such a degree that, were all other things equal, they would scarcely be permitted to win. Nothing but a fair, square victory on either side will satisfy the public in this contest, and if the Harvard crew is defeated by any trick, or suspicion of a trick, it will be a warning that ought to last American sportsmen for all coming time. The greatest interest in the race exists both in this country and in Europe, and the cable man, true to his instincts, gives us detailed accounts every day of the progress of the crews, and the state of the betting-books, as if the future prosperity of the two countries depended upon the race. The news in this instance is of course interesting, but if the press agent exhibited the same amount of enterprise in collecting information about events of real value, he would fulfil the functions of his office much more satisfactorily to the readers of American newspapers.

The Fire Patrol rendered very effective service at the fire last night, in the large store on Chesnut street, between Second and Third. By a prompt and skilful use of oil-cloth coverings, they saved many valuable goods from damage or destruction by water, which, at many fires, is only less injurious in its effects that the devouring flames. The Fire Patrol promises to effect a useful reform in the practical management of fires, and to greatly diminish their destructiveness, as well as to impose a needed check upon the operations of fire-thieves.

THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

Turner Brothers & Co. and Porter & Coates send us the September number of *Lippincott's*. The table of contents is as follows:—

"The Vicar of Bullhampton." By Anthony Trollope. III. "Sonnets." "Grouse-Shooting." "Myra's Mirror." "Land Monopoly." "The Unheard Replica." "Beyond the Breakers." IX. "A Week in an Aquarium." "The National Debt." "Magdalena." II. By the author of "Old Mam'selle's Secret." "Snow upon the Waters." "That Man." "An Embassage." "Our Monthly Gossip." "Literature of the Day."

There are two illustrations to Mr. Trollope's story, one by an English artist and the other by Mr. E. B. Bensell, of this city. Of these, Mr. Bensell's is decidedly the best, and it is in some respects superior to any of his designs for this magazine. It is an admirable character sketch, and it has been admirably engraved by Lauderbach, also a Philadelphia artist.

From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received the *Atlantic Monthly* for September, the contents of which are as follows:—

"Why Henry Jones Did Not go to Canada;" "Was Reichenbach Right?" "The Foe in the Household," VII; "The True Story of Lady Byron's Life;" "Jacob Flint's Journey;" "My Comrade and I;" "A Lone Woman's Trip to Omaha and Beyond;" "Confucius and the Chinese, or the Prose of Asia;" "The First Cricket;" "Gabrielle de Bergerac," III; "Log-Rolling at Washington;" "The Genius of Dore;" "A Poetical Lot."

The feature of the magazine is of course Mrs. Stowe's paper on the Byron scandal, which is generally condemned as injudicious and substantially untrue. No one doubts Mrs. Stowe's veracity, but the evidences against Lady Byron's statements are so conclusive that she must have made it under a hallucination, and Mrs. Stowe certainly ought to have sifted the facts with exceeding care before venturing to give it to the world. The more this paper is read and thought about, the more improbable and impossible the story appears.

The same house send us *Our Young Folks* for September, which has a pleasant variety of attractive reading for the young folks, and it is embellished with a number of good engravings.

From Turner Brothers & Co. we have also received *Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine* for September, which has a number of fine fashion plates and fashion articles, with a variety of interesting reading matter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 45

☞ U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1608 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston. 5 12fs Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, AUGUST 17, 1869. City Warrants registering to 44,000 will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from this date. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 8 19 3t City Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to three millions of dollars. 7 9f26t*

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf 1

☞ YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS, for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnishing stores. 8 7*

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26f

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, Chas. S. Gaunt, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [24 tu th f s5 For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

☞ JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la mañana y de 3 a 6 de tarde, DR. JOSEPH POEY. Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street. Office Hours—7 to 9 M., 3 to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

TO RENT.

No. 131 EIGHTEENTH, ABOVE WALNUT Street, near Rittenhouse Square. The most complete and elegant medium size DWELLING in west part of city; lower floor solid walnut finish; every convenience; for sale, with possession. J. F. LIST, No. 629 WALNUT Street. 8 20 fmwf

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR SEVERAL Gentlemen, without Table Board. Best of reference required. No. 929 RACE Street. 8 20 3t

EXCURSIONS.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, NO. 1.

THIRD GRAND EXCURSION AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND.

Leaving Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, on Tuesday, August 24, 1869, at 7:30 A. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION—Single Tickets, $3·00; Gentleman and Lady, $5·00. Tickets can be procured at the Offices, Nos. 811 and 825 Chesnut street, Office of Beck's Band, No. 828 Market street, No. 501 Girard avenue; and at the wharf on the morning of the Excursion. 8 20 3t*

A SPLENDID MOONLIGHT TRIP UP THE DELAWARE.

The commodious steamer EDWIN FORREST will leave ARCH STREET WHARF on SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, 1869, at half-past 7 o'clock, touching at Water-works Wharf, Kensington, and Bridesburg. An opportunity is offered to the citizens of Bridesburg, White Hall, and Frankford for a delightful Moonlight Trip up the Delaware. Music will accompany the Excursion. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents. 8 19 3t

GRAND AND POPULAR EXCURSION AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND, BY SENATUS LODGE, No. 76, I. O. O. F., OF CAMDEN, N. J., ACCOMPANIED BY THE NATIONAL CORNET BAND AND ORCHESTRA Leave Philadelphia from WALNUT Street wharf, SATURDAY, August 21, 1869, At 7:30 A. M., and Camden at 7:42 A. M. FARE FOR THE EXCURSION—Single Tickets, $3. Gentleman and Lady, $5. Make early application for Tickets, as a limited number only will be sold. Tickets can be procured at the United States Hotel, foot of Walnut street, Philadelphia; at Delcour's and Ringel's Drug Stores, in Camden; or at the Depot on the morning of the excursion. It*

READING RAILROAD.—PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Between Philadelphia and Belmont, commencing August 9, 1869. Starting from station, SEVENTEENTH Street and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, and stopping at Coates street (Park entrance), Brown street (Park entrance), Thompson street, Mifflin Lane (Entrance to Engel & Wolf's Farm), and east end of Columbia Bridge (Entrance to Washington Retreat).

(DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Trains start from Seventeenth and Pennsylvania avenue:—	Trains start from Belmont:—
At 7:10 A. M.	At 6:30 A. M.
" 9:10 A. M.	" 8:00 A. M.
" 11:00 A. M.	" 10:00 A. M.
" 1:30 P. M.	" 12:30 Noon.
" 3:00 P. M.	" 2:10 P. M.
" 4:50 P. M.	" 4:00 P. M.
" 6:30 P. M.	" 5:35 P. M.
" 7:40 P. M.	" 7:10 P. M.

Arrangements have been made with the Green and Coates Streets, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets, and Union Passenger Railways to sell exchange tickets in connection with above trains, good either way, for 12 cents.

Single fares, on Park Accommodation Train, 10 cents.

Tickets in Packages—7 for 50 cents, 14 for $1·00.

For sale at offices, Seventeenth street, Coates street and Belmont.

J. LOWRIE BELL, 8 6 22t General Agent.

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LOW WATER IN THE SCHUYLKILL!

A BIG DRY TIME!

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Not Dried Up Yet!

River Schuylkill going dry!
Now, what d'ye think?
All the water running out;
Not enough to drink!
Fairmount drying up!
Water all gone;
Can't get enough to wash;
Folks feel forlorn.

Can't souse the pavements now;
Dry! Dry!! Dry!!!
Won't let the hoses play;
That's the reason why.
One comfort—even if
Can't squirt the hose;
ROCKHILL & WILSON have
Lots of splendid Clothes.

Even if the river goes entirely dry;—;—;—;—;—;—
There are yet
Lots of splendid piles
Of the best Summer Styles
Of Fine Clothes at Low Tide Prices,

AT

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THE GREAT FIRE AT YONKERS.

HERRING'S SAFES

AGAIN TESTED!

YONKERS, N. Y., August 13, 1869.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New York—Gentlemen:—At the great fire here on Sunday night last (8th inst.), which covered an area of two blocks, we had two of your Safes in our building, which passed safely through the ordeal. When first discovered they were surrounded by burning lumber, and bear evidence of having had a severe test, as our place of business occupied seven lots, all covered with buildings and lumber, all of which were entirely consumed, and to this heat the Safes were exposed. It was with great satisfaction that we found, upon cutting into our Safes, as they were so warped and swollen they could be opened in no other way, that our books and papers and money were all saved; indeed, the bills came out of the Safe without a singe, and nothing is discolored but the binding of the books. Respectfully yours, ACKERT & QUICK.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

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SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

THE OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON SALT FISH COMPANY is removed to No. 274 S. THIRD Street, Room 15. 8 20 3t

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. OFFICE No. 1034 WALNUT Street. CLASS ROOMS, 1034 WALNUT and 257 N. BROAD. Instructions will begin MONDAY, September 6, 1869. CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 7 24mwf2t

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13, 1869. PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS. A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Charges—$250 to $300 per year. Address Rev. Dr. WELLS, Andalusia, Pa. 8 13 1m

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments. For prospectus address the Principal, 8 3 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA. The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesday, September 1, next. For catalogues apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M., 7 31 5w Principal and Proprietor.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal, 8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 15. 7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal. Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 7 17 3m

RUFUS ADAMS, ELOCUTIONIST, No. 11 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. [8 7

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1324 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25, AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boys—will commence on September 6, 1869. Location unsurpassed in everything desirable for a school. The instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing a careful preparation for college. Circulars sent on request. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, 8 18 1m SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute. 7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3810 CHESTNUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 6. Circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars. 8 9 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address 7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN. Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum. The fall session begins September 7. Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (FOUNDED A. D. 1785.) S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets. The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master, With Ten Assistant Teachers. From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance. French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge. By order of the Trustees, GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer. The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES W. ROBINS, 8 16 mwf 6w Head Master.

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE. T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen h School on MONDAY, september 13. The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediat ervisi of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics. The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life. Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. 7 27tuthstf

"THE HILL" SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS! At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa. The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M. Principal.

REFERENCES:
REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stœver, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Dehart, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf3m

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A corps of teachers every one of whom has had years of experience in the art of *imparting* knowledge and making study interesting, and, consequently, profitable.
A mode of teaching and discipline calculated to make school attractive, instead of burdensome, to the pupil—an indispensable requisite for complete success.
Applications received at the Academy from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily, on and after August 23.
Catalogues containing full particulars and the names of many of our leading citizens, patrons of the institution, may be obtained at Mr. W. F. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or by addressing the Principal, as above H. Y. LAUDERBACH, Late Principal of the Northwest Public Grammar School. 8 17 1m

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NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, August 20, 1869.

Had I the opportunity of addressing the New York public I should advise it to keep its "eye peeled" for the purpose of noticing the

Frightful Discrepancies

which, during the next fortnight, may be expected to invade all the departments of the principal New York journals. You ask me why. I tell you. On Wednesday evening about a dozent differen newspaper correspondents left this city for Halifax. If I were to say that they represented the gifts and graces of the entire New York press it would be rather unfair to those who remain behind. They go for the purpose of doing Prince Arthur upon his arrival there, and will be joined by about half a dozen of the most accomplished Bohemians of Boston.

The New York newspapers have been bearing very heavily upon Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, but not one whit more so than that reckless magazinist deserves. Evidently Mrs. Stowe was bent on achieving a sensation, and she has succeeded. She has *not* succeeded, however, in lifting the veil which concealed the cause of

Byron's Separation from his Wife.

Calumnies against the dead poet, as dark as, if not darker than, those presented by Mrs. Stowe, have heretofore been stealthily breathed in social life; but the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" enjoys the dishonor of having been the first to blazon scandal with the indelibility of printers'-ink. Few will be so charitable as to suppose that she has done so for the mere purpose of vindicating the character of Lady Byron. The truth more probably is that Mrs. Stowe has written so much that she has ceased to write attractively and well, and that she was bound to make herself talked of by doing something extremely unexpected. In the note which the publishers address to the press, they expressly call attention to Mrs. Stowe's article in the *Atlantic*, and declare that the statements therein are as indisputable as they are new and startling. Messrs. Field & Osgood likewise make the singularly modest request that while they will be pleased to have as copious extracts as may be wished made from the article, it shall not be copied entire, as they are intending to issue it in another form, and would be prevented from doing so should the article be printed elsewhere complete. The *World*, characteristically disregarding this request, prints the entire article complete. The *Tribune* makes copious extracts. The *Times* condemns it in polite denciations written by Mr. Jennings, the husband of Madeline Henriques. Altogether, Mrs. Stowe has achieved a success more disastrous than any failure could have been.

Maretzek has been Making Bricks

down in Long Island, and now proposes to make money out of opera in New York. It is probable that Miss Kellogg will be his principal star. The belief that Clara Louise was going to Europe, there to have gifts made her by the Empress Eugenie and the Czar Alexander, and to divide honors with Patti and Nilsson, was a pleasant one—but it was a delusion. It would have been glorious to think that in her American art had triumphed, that as lovely an organ had been sent forth by New York as was ever created in Italy or Sweden. That glory, however, we are denied, and I only hope that Max Maretzek will be as successful during the forthcoming season in building up the houses at the Academy as he has been successful at Long Island in providing the material for houses there. If his bricks, however, are of the Egyptian kind, that can't be made without straw, I am afraid they will remain unmade, for Miss Kellogg can't provide him with the straw.

The accounts which the English papers give us of

"Formosa"

are not favorable to that drama, which is to be produced next week for the first time in this country. The most popular engagements made at any theatre in the city will probably be those of Miss Bateman and Mr. Jefferson. *Rip Van Winkle* has now been presented for three weeks to unabated audiences. When three weeks more have elapsed we shall be expecting Miss Bateman again, presenting our old favorite *Leah* with that chastened exaltation of sentiment which the experiences of wifehood so often confer.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE will open early in September, with a new management, a new company, and with a completely reconstructed interior. The changes made in the auditorium have transformed the ugliest, most inconvenient and uncomfortable theatre in the city to the lightest, airiest, and most attractive. The suggestions made in these columns havs for the most part been carried out, and one of the greatest obstacles to the success of the establishment has been removed by the exercise of a little good taste. The galleries have been moved back several feet, which will give the house a more open appearance, and allow the audience to look around and see itself. A parquet circle has been added, so that the first floor does not look like a compromise between a meeting-house and a casino; the width between the seats has been increased: and last, but not least in the estimation of those who have an eye for architectural effect, the ungainly proscenium, with its cheap plaster statuary, has been entirely remodelled. Improvements have also been made behind the scenes, and the house is now a first-class theatre and a credit to the city.

The management of the Chesnut is in the hands of Mrs. M. A. Garrettson, well known as the manager of the Walnut for several years. Mrs. Garrettson has obtained the services of Mr. George Vining Bowers, the popular comedian, as stage manager, and Mr. John T. Donnelly as business man. During the summer the manager and her aids have been busily engaged in selecting their dramatic corps, and they have succeeded in collecting a fair company, which ought to go through the season with *eclat* if care is taken to select good plays, and put them on the stage in good style, according to the demands of the modern taste. The principal members of the company, as far as it is organized, are Mr. James Sheridan, leading man; Miss May Howard, from the Crosby Opera House, Chicago, leading lady; Mr. George Vining Bowers, first low comedian and stage manager; Mr. John J. Jack, first old man, and Mr. John T. Donnelly, treasurer.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Duty* will be performed for the last times this evening and to-morrow.

On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins will commence an engagement, and will appear in their patriotic Irish drama of *Trodden Down; or, Under Two Flays.*

AT THE ARCH Duprez & Benedict's minstrels will conclude their engagement to-morrow evening. A matinee will be given to-morrow at 2½ o'clock P. M. We yesterday made a mistake in saying that this troupe would close to-day.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOSING OUT ALL KINDS OF SUMMER CLOTHING, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—*Assortment still good. Our garments are superior to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*

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EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE at Cape May proposes to run its season well into September. Persons visiting the island will find this house located with full and clear sea views, and patronized by our best Philadelphia families.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

HOW MANY LITTLE SUFFERERS are wasting away from the effects of Cholera Infantum, or Summer Complaint, and kindred diseases? And yet a remedy sure, prompt, and thorough, readily administered, and entirely safe, with a reputation established by its merit, and maintained over the whole country for a series of years, can be readily obtained in DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Why not give it a trial? Sold by all Druggists.

LET US DISCUSS THE GREAT QUESTION.—What is the most important of all earthly blessings, in the estimation of every intelligent human being?

Clearly, it is HEALTH; for soundness of body and mind is essential to the enjoyment of all the other good gifts of Providence.

How, then, shall those who possess this inestimable treasure endeavor to preserve it, and how shall those who have lost it seek to retrieve it?

These questions have been asked in all ages, but never have they been as satisfactorily responded to as at the present day; and the answers which common sense, enlightened by science and experience, gives to them in the Nineteenth Century may be briefly stated thus:—

To protect the system against all influences that tend to generate disease, THERE IS NOTHING LIKE INVIGORATION.

To re-establish the health on a firm basis, when it has been lost by imprudence or any other cause, the system must be SIMULTANEOUSLY STRENGTHENED, REGULATED, AND PURIFIED.

These ends can only be attained through the agency of a preparation which combines the attributes of a TONIC, a CORRECTIVE, a BLOOD DEPURENT, and an APERIENT.

All these essentials are effectually blended in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. They contain nothing drastic, irritating, or inflammatory. The juices and extracts of sanative herbs, roots, and barks are their sole medicinal ingredients, and these are rendered diffusable by combination with the spirituous essence of rye, the purest of all alcoholic stimulants.

The weak and feeble, and especially those suffering from biliousness, indigestion, and nervousness, absolutely require the renovating aid of this powerful tonic and alterative during the heated term, and cannot prudently postpone its use for a single day. A word to the wise is sufficient.

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WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
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Closing out Summer Stock.

MARRIED.

GUDEHUS—RIEMANN.—On the evening of the 17th instant, at No. 956 N. Fifth street, by the Rev. E. Riecke, Mr. THEODORE GUDEHUS to Mrs. WILHELMINA RIEMANN, both of this city. No cards.

SMITH—COMSTOCK.—On the 17th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, WALTER DICK SMITH, of Philadelphia, to MARIA, daughter of William H. Comstock, of Menden, Mass.

DIED.

CLEVELAND.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 19th instant, Professor CHARLES DEXTER CLEVELAND, in the 67th year of his age.

His friends and former pupils, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 243 S. Eighth street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

EVANS.—On the 17th instant, JOHN R., son of Rebecca M. and the late John B. Evans, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Joseph B. Evans, No. 1937 Coates street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

GARRETT.—On the 18th instant, CATHARINE A. GARRETT, aged 57 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 800 Duane street, above Brown, on Monday, the 23d instant, at 1 o'clock.

HARPER.—At the residence of his father, No. 1811 Walnut street, ALEXANDER J. HARPER, eldest son of James Harper, Sr.

Funeral Saturday, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock.

LEVERING.—August 18, 1869, MATHIAS LEVERING.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, near the King of Prussia, Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, on Sunday morning, the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Tremont Cemetery, Norristown.

O'HARRA.—On the 18th instant, MARY, wife of Daniel O'Harra, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2234 Spring Garden street, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.
SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE
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THE TRUE HISTORY OF LORD and LADY BYRON
BAYARD TAYLOR, JACOB FLINT'S JOURNEY.
JAMES PARTON. Log Rolling at Washington.
JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE. Confucius and the Chinese.
WM. D. HOWELLS. The First Cricket.
HENRY JAMES, JR. Gabrielle de Bergerac. Part 3.
JAMES JACKSON JARVIS. The Genius of Dore.
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The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.
Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [8 2 1mrp
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

STEAMBOAT LINES.
FOR CAPE MAY TO-MORROW.—The fine new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE will leave ARCH STREET WHARF TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, August 20, at 9 o'clock, and return on MONDAY.
Fare, including carriage hire, $2 25. Excursion tickets, good to return on Monday, $3. Tickets, good to return by cars on Sunday afternoon, or by train leaving at 6 A. M. Monday, are sold on the boat for $4. 1t
FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 5 o'clock.
Fare, including Carriage hire.....$2 25
Children " " 1 25
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Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.
The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 328 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue.
G. H. HUDDELL,
6 24 tf CALVIN TAGGART.
DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6 30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 5 3m
GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 15 3m*

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE QUEEN OF THE AIR. By John Ruskin, LL. D. Published by John Wiley & Son. Philadelphia agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

There is no doubt that a tolerably ingenious man can make almost any interpretation of the Greek myths plausible, and they have already been interpreted in so many different ways that when a new idea on the subject is put forth, it is apt to be received with suspicion. In fact, to give an explicit interpretation of these myths may be set down as an impossibility. They frequently may mean, and do mean, different things; they are combinations of different ideas, of different lines of thought, and of different religious systems. The threads of different legends are so twisted together that the most ingenious unraveller is unable to follow each of them out to a definite origin, or rather they are of such obscure and impalpable growth that it is impossible to decide when or where they had their origin. Mr. Ruskin takes Athena as the representative of the powers of the air, the clouds, the storm, the clear light, the shifting, changing and complicated phenomena of the sky and atmosphere. His theory is ingenious, and to a great extent satisfactory, while he develops it with that enthusiasm and eloquence of language for which all his writings are noted. The theme is a noble one, and the greatest regret in perusing this book is that Mr. Ruskin has not confined himself to it exclusively, and avoided his vile habit of digressing to talk about every subject under the sun except the one he professes to have in hand. As it is, about one-half or less of this book treats of the Greek myths of cloud and storm, while the rest is given up to some of Mr. Ruskin's absurd disquisitions on political economy and matters and things in general about which he knows nothing at all. When Mr. Ruskin discourses about art he is always worth listening to, even if we do not agree with his opinions and conclusions, and even in his most irrational moments he strikes out ideas and eloquent thoughts that command our admiration. His theories of political economy, however, are simply bosh, and it is a great blemish on such a work as the one before us that Mr. Ruskin should have wandered off from his real subject to talk nonsense. The book is full of fine passages that might be quoted, and the difficulty is to make a selection. We take the following, however, from the concluding chapter, because it is essentially true, and it contains thoughts that are worthy of the consideration of our artists and all who have any interest in art:—

"Fix that in your heads also, therefore, that Greek faces are not particularly beautiful. Of the much nonsense against which you are to keep your ears shut, that which is talked to you of the Greek ideal of beauty, is among the absolutest. There is not a single instance of a very beautiful head left by the highest school of Greek art. On coins, there is even no approximately beautiful one. The Juno of Argos is a virago; the Athena of Athens grotesque; the Athena of Corinth is insipid; and of Thurium, sensual. The Siren Ligeia, and fountain of Arethusa, on the coins of Terina and Syracuse, are prettier, but totally without expression, and chiefly set off by their well-curled hair. You might have expected something subtle in Mercuries; but the Mercury of Ænus is a very stupid looking fellow, in a cap like a bowl, with a knob on the top of it. The Bacchus of Thasos is a drayman with his hair pomatum'd. The Jupiter of Syracuse is, however, calm and refined: and the Apollo of Clazomenæ would have been impressive, if he had not come down to us much flattened by friction. But on the whole, the merit of Greek coins does not primarily depend on beauty of features, nor even, in the period of highest art, that of the statues. You may take the Venus of Melos as a standard of beauty of the central Greek type. She has tranquil, regular, and lofty features; but could not hold her own for a moment against the beauty of a simple English girl, of pure race and kind heart.

"And the reason that Greek art, on the whole, bores you (and you know it does), is that you are always forced to look in it for something that is not there; but which may be seen every day, in real life, all round you; and which you are naturally disposed to delight in, and ought to delight in. For the Greek race was not at all one of exalted beauty, but only of general and healthy completeness of form. They were only, and could be only, beautiful in body to the degree that they were beautiful in soul (for you will find, when you read deeply into the matter, that the body is only the soul made visible). And the Greeks were indeed very good people, much better people than most of us think, or than many of us are: but there are better people alive now than the best of them, and lovelier people to be seen now, than the loveliest of them.

"Then, what are the merits of this Greek art, which make it so exemplary for you? Well, not that it is beautiful, but that it is Right. All that it desires to do, it does, and all that it does, does well. You will find, as you advance in the knowledge of art, that its laws of self-restraint are very marvellous; that its peace of heart, and contentment in doing a simple thing, with only one or two qualities, restrictedly desired, and sufficiently attained, are a most wholesome element of education for you, as opposed to the wild writhing, and wrestling, and longing for the moon, and tilting at windmills, and agony of eyes, and torturing of fingers, and general spinning out of one's soul into fiddlestrings, which constitute the ideal life of a modern artist.

"Also observe, there is entire masterhood of its business up to the required point. A Greek does not reach after other people's strength, nor outreach his own. He never tries to paint before he can draw; he never tries to lay on flesh where there are no bones; and he never expects to find the bones of anything in his inner consciousness. Those are his first merits—sincere and earnest purpose, strong common sense and principle, and all the strength that comes of these, and all the grace that follows on that strength.

"But, secondly, Greek art is always exemplary in disposition of masses, which is a thing that in modern days students rarely look for, artists not enough, and the public never. But, whatever else Greek work may fail of, you may be always sure its masses are well placed, and their placing has been the object of the most subtle care.

* * * * * *

"How far, then, have we got, in our list of the merits of Greek art now?

"Sound knowledge.

"Simple aims.

"Mastered craft.

"Vivid invention.

"Strong common sense.

"And eternally true and wise meaning.

"Are these not enough? Here is one more then, which will find favor, I should think, with the British Lion. Greek art is never frightened at anything, it is always cool.

"It differs essentially from all other art, past or present, in this incapability of being frightened. Half the power and imagination of every other school depend on a certain feverish terror mingling with their sense of beauty;—the feeling that a child has in a dark room, or a sick person in seeing ugly dreams. But the Greeks never have ugly dreams. They cannot draw anything ugly when they try. Sometimes they put themselves to their wits'-end to draw an ugly thing—the Medusa's head, for instance—but they can't do it, not they—because nothing frightens them. They widen the mouth, and grind the teeth, and puff the cheeks, and set the eyes a-goggling; and the thing is only ridiculous after all, not the least dreadful, for there is no dread in their hearts. Pensiveness; amazement; often deepest grief and desolateness. All these: but terror never. Everlasting calm in the presence of all fate; and joy such as they could win, not indeed in a perfect beauty, but in beauty at perfect rest! A kind of art this, surely, to be looked at, and thought upon sometimes with profit, even in these latter days.

"To be looked at sometimes. Not continually, and never as a model for imitation. For you are not Greeks; but, for better or worse, English creatures; and cannot do, even if it were a thousand times better worth doing, anything well except what your English hearts shall prompt, and your English skies teach you. For all good art is the natural utterance of its own people in its own day.

"But also, your own art is a better and brighter one than ever this Greek art was. Many motives, powers, and insights have been added to those elder ones. The very corruptions into which we have fallen are signs of a subtle life, higher than theirs was, and therefore more fearful in its faults and death. Christianity has neither superseded, nor, by itself, excelled heathenism: but it has added its own good, won also by many a Nemean contest in dark valleys, to all that was good and noble in heathenism: and our present thoughts and work, when they are right, are nobler than the heathen's. And we are not reverent enough to them, because we possess too much of them. That sketch of four cherub heads from an English girl, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, at Kensington, is an incomparably finer thing than ever the Greeks did. Ineffably tender in the touch, yet Herculean in power; innocent, yet exalted in feeling; pure in color as a pearl; reserved and decisive in design as this Lion crest—if *it* alone existed of such—if it were a picture by Zeuxis, the only one left in the world, and you built a shrine for it, and were allowed to see it only seven days in a year, it alone would teach you all of art that you ever needed to know. But you do not learn from this or any other such work, because you have not reverence enough for them, and are trying to learn from all at once, and from a hundred other masters besides."

—From Porter & Coates we have received "Hospital Sketches and Camp and Fireside Stories," by Louisa M. Alcott. About one-third of this little volume is taken up with a record of the writer's experience as a nurse in the hospital at Washington during a portion of the war, and the balance with a series of pleasantly written tales of camp life and home scenes. Miss Alcott is known as a graceful writer of stories and sketches, and several of her works have obtained a well-deserved popularity. This little book will be read with even more interest than her former writings. The story of the hospital life is told in a pleasant vein, which shows a fine sense of humor, while there are passages of simple but intense pathos that rise to the height of tragedy. Here we have a picture of a woman's rights woman fulfilling her mission:—

"John is going, ma'm, and wants to see you if you can come."

"The moment this boy is asleep; tell him so, and let me know if I am in danger of being too late."

My Ganymede departed, and while I quieted poor Shaw, I thought of John. He came in a day or two after the others; and, one evening, when I entered my pathetic room," I found a lately emptied bed occupied by a large, fair man, with a fine face, and the serenest eyes I ever met. One of the earlier comers had often spoken of a friend, who had remained behind, that those apparently worse wounded than himself might reach a shelter first. The man fretted for his mate, and was never tired of praising John—his courage, sobriety, self-denial, and unfailing kindliness of heart; always winding up with:—"He's an out an' out fine feller, ma'am; you see if he aint."

I had some curiosity to behold this piece of excellence, and when he came, watched him for a night or two before I made friends with him; for, to tell the truth, I was a little afraid of the stately looking man, whose bed had to be lengthened to accommodate his commanding stature; who seldom spoke, uttered no complaint, asked no sympathy, but tranquilly observed what went on about him; and, as he lay high upon his pillows, no picture of dying statesman or warrior was ever fuller of real dignity than this Virginia blacksmith. A most attractive face he had, framed in brown hair and beard, comely featured and full of vigor, as yet unsubdued by pain; thoughtful and often beautifully mild while watching the afflictions of others, as it entirely forgetful of his own. His mouth was grave and firm, with plenty of will and courage in its lines, but a smile could make it as sweet as any woman's; and his eyes were child's eyes, looking one fairly in the face, with a clear straightforward glance, which promised well for such as placed their faith in him. He seemed to cling to life, as if it were rich in duties and delights, and he had learned the secret of content. The only time I saw his composure disturbed, was when my surgeon brought another to examine John, who scrutinized their faces with an anxious look, asking of the elder:—"Do you think I shall pull through, sir?" "I hope so, my man." And, as the two passed on, John's eye still followed them, with an intentness which would have won a truer answer from them had they seen it. A momentary shadow flitted over his face; then came the usual serenity, as if, in that brief eclipse, he had acknowledged the existence of some hard possibility, and, asking nothing yet hoping all things, left the issue in God's hands, with that submission which is true piety.

The next night, as I went my rounds with Dr. P., I happened to ask what man in the room probably suffered most; and, to my great surprise, he glanced at John:

"Every breath he draws is like a stab; for the ball pierced the left lung, broke a rib, and did no end of damage here and there; so the poor lad can neither find forgetfulness nor ease, because he must lie on his wounded back or suffocate. It will be a hard struggle and a long one, for he possesses great vitality; but even his temperate life can't save him; I wish it could."

"You don't mean he must die, Doctor?"

"Bless you, there's not the slightest hope for him; and you'd better tell him so before long; women have a way of doing such things comfortably, so I leave it to you. He won't last more than a day or two, at furthest."

I could have sat down on the spot and cried heartily, if I had not learned the wisdom of bottling up one's tears for leisure moments. Such an end seemed very hard for such a man, when half a dozen worn out, worthless bodies around him, were gathering up the remnants of wasted lives, to linger on for years perhaps, burdens to others, daily reproaches to themselves. The army needed men like John, earnest, brave, and faithful; fighting for liberty and justice with both heart and hand, true soldiers of the Lord. I could not give him up so soon, or think with any patience of so excellent a nature robbed of its fulfillment, and blundered into eternity by the rashness or stupidity of those at whose hands so many lives may be required. It was an easy thing for Dr. P. to say:—"Tell him he must die," but a cruelly hard thing to do, and by no means as "comfortable" as he politely suggested. I had not the heart to do it then, and privately indulged the hope that some change for the better might take place, in spite of gloomy prophecies; so, rendering my task unnecessary.

A few minutes later, as I came in again, with fresh rollers, I saw John sitting erect, with no one to support him, while the surgeon dressed his back. I had never hitherto seen it done; for having simpler wounds to attend to, and knowing the fidelity of the attendant, I had left John to calm, thinking it might be more agreeable and safe; for both strength and experience were needed in his case. I had forgotten that the strong man might long for the tenderness of a woman's hands, the sympathetic magnetism of a woman's presence, as well as the feebler souls about him. The Doctor's words caused me to reproach myself with neglect, not of any real duty perhaps, but of those little cares and kindnesses that solace homesick spirits, and make the heavier hours pass easier. John looked lonely and forsaken just then, as he sat with bent head, hands folded on his knee, and no outward sign of suffering, till, looking nearer, I saw great tears roll down and drop upon the floor. It was a new sight there: for, though I had seen many suffer, some swore, some groaned, most endured silently, but none wept. Yet it did not seem weak, only very touching, and straightway my fear vanished, my heart opened wide and took him in, as, gathering the bent head in my arms, as freely as if he had been a little child, I said, "Let me help you bear it, John."

Never, on any human countenance, have I seen so swift and beautiful a look of gratitude, surprise and comfort, as that which answered me more eloquently than the whispered—

"Thank you, ma'am, this is right good! this is what I wanted!"

"Then why not ask for it before?"

"I didn't like to be a trouble; you seemed so busy, and I could manage to get on alone."

"You shall not want it any more, John."

Nor did he; for now I understood the wistful look that sometimes followed me, as I went out, after a brief pause beside his bed, or merely a passing nod, while busied with those who seemed to need me more than he, because more urgent in their demands. Now I knew that to him, as to so many, I was the poor substitute for mother, wife, or sister, and in his eyes no stranger, but a friend who hitherto had seemed neglectful; for, in his modesty, he had never guessed the truth. This was changed now: and through the tedious operation of probing, bathing, and dressing his wounds, he leaned against me, holding my hand fast, and, if pain wrung further tears from him, so one saw them fall but me. When he laid down again, I hovered about him, in a remorseful state of mind that would not let me rest, till I had bathed his face, brushed his bonny brown hair, set all things smooth about him, and laid a knot of heath and heliotrope on his clean pillow. While doing this, he watched me with the satisfied expression I so liked to see; and when I offered the little nosegay, held it carefully in his great hand, smoothed a ruffled leaf or two, surveyed and smelt it with an air of genuine delight, and lay contentedly regarding the glimmer of the sunshine on the green. Although the manliest man among my forty, he said, "Yes, ma'am," like a little boy; received suggestions for his comfort with the quick smile that brightened his whole face; and now and then, as I stood tidying the table by his bed, I felt him softly touch my gown, as if to assure himself that I was there. Anything more natural and frank I never saw, and found this brave John as bashful as brave, yet full of excellencies and fine aspirations, which, having no power to express themselves in words, seemed to have bloomed into his character and made him what he was.

After that night, an hour of each evening that remained to him was devoted to his ease or pleasure. He could not talk much, for breath was precious, and he spoke in whispers; but from occasional conversations, I gleaned scraps of private history which only added to the affection and respect I felt for him. Once he asked me write a letter, and as I settled pen and paper, I said, with an irrepressible glimmer of feminine curiosity, "Shall it be addressed to wife, or mother, John?"

"Neither, ma'am; I've got no wife, and will write to mother myself when I get better. Did you think I was married because of this?" he asked, touching a plain ring he wore, and often turned thoughtfully on his finger when he lay alone.

"Partly that, but more from a settled sort of look you have; a look which young men seldom get until they marry."

"I didn't know that, but I'm not so very young, ma'am, thirty in May, and have been what you might call settled this ten years. Mother's a widow, I'm the oldest child she has, and it wouldn't do for me to marry until Lizzy has a home of her own, and Jack's learned his trade; for we're not rich, and I must be father to the children and husband to the dear old woman, if I can."

"No doubt but you are both, John; yet how came you to go to war, if you felt so? Wasn't enlisting as bad as marrying?"

"No, ma'am, not as I see it, for one is helping my neighbor, the other pleasing myself. I went because I couldn't help it. I didn't want the glory or the pay; I wanted the right thing done, and people kept saying the men who were in earnest ought to fight. I was in earnest, the Lord knows! but I held off as long as I could, not knowing which was my duty. Mother saw the case, gave me her ring to keep me steady, and said 'Go;' so I went."

A short story and a simple one, but the man and the mother were portrayed better than pages of fine writing could have done it.

"Do you ever regret that you came, when you lie here suffering so much?"

"Never, ma'am; I haven't helped a great deal, but I've shown I was willing to give my life, and perhaps I've got to; but I don't blame anybody, and if it was to do over again, I'd do it. I'm a little sorry I wasn't wounded in front; it looks cowardly to be hit in the back, but I obeyed orders, and it don't matter in the end, I know."

Poor John! it did not matter now, except that a shot in front might have spared the long agony in store for him. He seemed to read the thought that troubled me, as he spoke so hopefully when there was no hope, for he suddenly added:—

"This is my first battle; do they think it's going to be my last?"

"I'm afraid they do, John."

It was the hardest question I had ever been called upon to answer; doubly hard with those clear eyes fixed on mine, forcing a truthful answer by their own truth. He seemed a little startled at first, pondered over the fateful fact a moment, then shook his head, with a glance at the broad chest and muscular limbs stretched out before him:—

"I'm not afraid, but it's difficult to believe all at once. I'm so strong it don't seem possible for such a little wound to kill me."

Merry Mercutio's dying words glanced through my memory as he spoke:—"'Tis no, so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door, but 'tis enough." And John would have said the same could he have seen the ominous black holes between his shoulders; he never read, but, seeing the ghastly sights about him, could not believe his own wound more fatal than these, for all the suffering it caused him.

"Shall I write to your mother, now?" I asked, thinking that these sudden tidings might change all plans and purposes. But they did not; for the man received the order of the Divine Commander to march with the same unquestioning obedience with which the soldier had received that of the human one; doubtless remembering that the first led him to life, and the last to death.

"No, ma'am; to Jack just the same; he'll break it to her best, and I'll add a line to her myself when you get done."

So I wrote the letter which he dictated, finding it better than any I had sent; for, though here and there a little ungrammatical or inelegant, each sentence came to me briefly worded, but most expressive; full of excellent counsel to the boy, tenderly bequeathing "mother and Lizzie" to his care, and bidding him good bye in words the sadder for their simplicity. He added a few lines, with steady hand, and as I sealed it, said, with a patient sort of sigh, "I hope the answer will come in time for me to see it;" then, turning away his face, laid the flowers against his lips, as if to hide some quiver of emotion at the thought of such a sudden sundering of all the dear home ties.

These things had happened two days before; now John was dying, and the letter had not come. I had been summoned to many death beds in my life, but to none that made my heart ache as it did then, since my mother called me to watch the departure of a spirit akin to this in its gentleness and patient strength. As I went in, John stretched out both hands:—

"I knew you'd come! I guess I'm moving on, ma'am."

He was; and so rapidly that, even while he spoke, over his face I saw the grey veil falling that no human hand can lift. I sat down by him; wiped the drops from his forehead, stirred the air about him with the slow wave of a fan, and waited to help him die. He stood in sore need of help—and I could do so little; for, as the doctor had foretold, the strong body rebelled against death, and fought every inch of the way, forcing him to draw each breath with a spasm, and clench his hands with an imploring look, as if he asked, "How long must I endure this, and be still!" For hours he suffered dumbly, without a moment's respite, or a moment's murmuring; his limbs grew cold, his face damp, his lips white, and again and again, he tore the covering off his breast, as if the lightest weight added to his agony; yet through it all, his eyes never lost their perfect serenity, and the man's soul seemed to sit therein, undaunted by the ills that vexed his flesh.

One by one, the men woke, and round the room appeared a circle of pale faces and watchful eyes, full of awe and pity; for, though a stranger, John was beloved by all. Each man there had wondered at his patience, respected his piety, admired his fortitude, and now lamented his hard death; for the influence of an upright nature had made itself deeply felt, even in one little week. Presently, the Jonathan who so loved this comely David, came creeping from his bed for a last look and word. The kind soul was full of trouble, as the choke in his voice, the grasp of his hand betrayed; but there were no tears, and the farewell of the friends was the more touching for its brevity.

"Old boy, how are you?" faltered the one.

"Most through, thank heaven!" whispered the other.

"Can I say or do anything for you anywhere?"

"Take my things home, and tell them that I did my best."

"I will! I will!"

"Good by, Ned."

"Good by, John, good by!"

They kissed each other, tenderly as women, and so parted, for poor Ned could not stay to see his comrade die. For a little while, there was no sound in the room but the drip of water, from a stump or two, and John's distressful gasps, as he slowly breathed his life away. I thought him nearly gone, and had just laid down the fan, believing its help to be no longer needed, when suddenly he rose up in his bed, and cried out with a bitter cry that broke the silence, sharply startling every one with his agonized appeal:—

"For God's sake, give me air!"

It was the only cry pain or death had wrung from him, the only boon he had asked; and none of us could grant it, for all the air that blew were useless now. Dan flung up the window. The first red streak of dawn was warming the grey east, a herald of the coming sun: John saw it, and with the love of light which lingers in us to the end, seemed to read in it a sign of hope of help, for, over his whole face there broke that mysterious expression, brighter than any smile, which often comes to eyes that look their last. He laid himself gently down; and, stretching out his strong right arm, as if to grasp and bring the blessed air to his lips in a fuller flow, lapsed into a merciful unconsciousness, which assured us that for him suffering was forever past. He died then; for though the heavy breaths still tore their way up for a little longer, they were but the waves of an ebbing tide that beat unfelt against the wreck, which an immortal voyager had deserted, with a smile. He never spoke again, but to the end held my hand close, so close that when he was asleep at last, I could not draw it away. Dan helped me, warning me as he did so that it was unsafe for dead and living flesh to lie so long together; but though my hand was strangely cold and stiff, and four white marks remained across its back, even when warmth and color had returned elsewhere, I could not but be glad that, through its touch, the human sympathy, perhaps, had lightened that hard hour.

When they had made him ready for the grave, John lay in state for half an hour, a thing which seldom happened in that busy place; but a universal sentiment of reverence and affection seemed to fill the hearts of all who had known or heard of him; and when the rumor of his death went through the house, always astir, many came to see him, and I felt a tender sort of pride in my lost patient; for he looked a most heroic figure, lying there stately and still as the statue of some young knight asleep upon his tomb. The lovely expression which so often beautifies dead faces soon replaced the marks of pain, and I longed for those who loved him best to see him when half an hour's acquaintance with Death had made them friends. As we stood looking at him, the ward master handed me a letter, saying it had been forgotten the night before. It was John's letter, come just an hour too late to gladden the eyes that had longed and looked for it so eagerly; but he had it; for, after I had cut some brown locks for his mother, and taken off the ring to send her, telling how well the talisman had done its work, I kissed this good son for her sake, and laid the letter in his hand, still folded as when I drew my own away, feeling that its place was there, and making myself happy with the thought, that, even in his solitary grave in the "Government Lot," he would not be without some token of the love which makes life beautiful and outlives death. Then I left him, glad to have known so genuine a man, and carrying with me an enduring memory of the brave Virginia blacksmith, as he lay serenely waiting for the dawn of that long day which knows no night."

—Turner Brothers & Co. send us a cheap paper-cover edition of James Greenwood's "Seven Curses of London." A portrait of the author which is given gives the likeness of a shrewd, active, and earnest reporter, the man to work up such a subject in good style. Price, twenty cents.

—We have received Nos. 41 and 42 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia," which is brought down to title "Bosphorus." The publishers make the following statement with regard to the work for the benefit of subscribers and others:—"It will not cost subscribers over $25, complete, unbound; or $27, bound in two volumes, in good English cloth. This is an advantage which subscribers obtain—that if it be necessary to add more to the number advertised, viz., 50 numbers at 50 cents, to complete the work, these additional numbers will be given to subscribers, and to none others, gratis. Letters A and B are those requring more space than perhaps any other, hence the room necessarily devoted to them. Some letters will need but few pages to complete them—but, while we feel sanguine of finishing this work within the number at first stated, we shall not permit the cost of a few additional numbers to deter us from making the work full and complete. If such extra numbers are issued, however, subscribers and those only get the benefit of them, and at no additional cost to them."

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Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
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Foreign Items.

—Travellers visiting Venice ought to know of a spot whose very existence had been half forgotten, but which has lately been made accessible. Whether because of a general change in the relative level of the Venetian lagoons and the mud islands that support the city, or of a local subsidence of the soil under the great weight of the Church of St. Mark, the ancient crypt gradually sank below the level of the adjoining canal. After several ineffectual attempts to resist the influx of water by raising the pavement, the effort was abandoned as hopeless. Somewhere about 1580 the original entrance was walled up; and for more than two centuries the place seems to have remained undisturbed. Soon after the Austrians became masters of Venice some ecclesiastical antiquary called to mind the fact that the marble coffin believed to contain the body of St. Mark had been left in the centre of the crypt, supported on four stone columns. The cathedral authorities were moved to action; an opening was made through one of the small windows in the vaulting of the roof. The crypt was found half full of salt water, but the precious relic, supported at a height of five feet above the pavement, was found untouched. It was solemnly raised into the church, where it has since remained; the opening was again closed, and for a further period of over sixty years one of the most curious portions of this wonderful fabric was lost to sight—almost to memory. Thanks to the energetic intervention of Signor Torelli, the present active Prefect of Venice, it is now as accessible as when first constructed. When the water had been pumped out, and the layers of concrete removed that had been introduced to raise the level of the original pavement, there was no great difficulty in making the structure quite water-tight by means of excellent hydraulic cement, the materials of which are found near Bergamo. The architecture is of great interest, and will doubtless furnish matter for much discussion when more generally known.

—That feudalism is not yet extinct in Prussia is shown by an extraordinary incident which has just occurred near Hohenstein, in the Hartz. The estate of Werna, in this district, has for centuries been in possession of the Spiegel family, though it was held in fee of the Count von Stolberg-Stolberg. Last spring the present occupier of the property publicly denied the fealty, and as such denial, according to the old feudal law, would deprive the lord of his rights, Count von Stolberg immediately called upon Herr von Spiegel to give up the estate. The latter refused, and made all the necessary preparations for defence. The gate was barred, the laborers on the estate were drilled every day, and taught to fire at a target, sentries were posted at various places and relieved every two hours. A large placard has been posted up at the gate with the inscription:—"No thoroughfare for robber-knights" (Verbotener eingang fur alle Raubritter). It is said that Count Stolberg will shortly arrive with a band of armed men to take forcible possession of the property, and people are curious to know how this mediæval scene in the middle of the nineteenth century will end.

—The untutored savages who roam the deserts of Central Africa little imagine what a surprise the indefatigable M. Lesseps is preparing for them. During the progress of the works at Suez, he despatched a number of engineers to the Desert of Sahara to ascertain the exact difference between the level of that tract of country and the surface of the Red Sea. The surveying party on their return reported a declivity of twenty-seven metres, which is presumed to become still greater further inland. M. Lesseps now suggests the possibility of letting the waters of the Red Sea into the interior of Africa by means of a canal, and thus converting this hitherto almost unexplored desert into a large inland lake, which would afford easy access to the fertile countries surrounding it. The good consequences of such an achievement, in a commercial sense, would doubtless be vast; but to the present inhabitants of the country the project would be fraught with obvious inconvenience.

—There are probably no newspapers in the world which devote so large a proportion of their space to news from abroad as the Polish papers of Warsaw. Home politics are carefully excluded from these journals, and for a very sufficient reason, namely, because the censors will not allow any unfavorable criticism of the acts of the Government, and it is very seldom indeed that the Government does anything which a Polish journalist would feel inclined to praise. This state of things has attracted the attention of the ultra-Russian newspapers of St. Petersburg and Moscow, which express great indignation at the want of interest in Russian affairs displayed by the people of Warsaw; and the result is the following extraordinary official decree, which deserves to be quoted *in extenso*:—

"Some journals published in the capital of the empire remark, with much reason, that the Polish press of Warsaw affects to ignore all that relates to Russia. That press is even unwilling to know of what passes here under its very eyes. Thus, for instance, no Polish journal in Warsaw has mentioned, even in a few words, the important event which occurred yesterday—namely, the consecration of the new orthodox Russian Church in the suburb of Praga. The director of the censorship hopes that the editors of the newspapers and other periodicals of Warsaw will understand the impropriety of passing over in silence events which happen in the empire of which this country is but a small part."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—That which is called "the personal power" in France is seriously threatened for a variety of reasons; but none is more important than the financial reason. A few plain figures will show the necessity of reform. In 1850 the expenditure of the Government amounted to not quite 1,500,000,000 francs (about £60,000,000 sterling). It now amounts to nearly 2,400,000,000 francs (or about £96,000,000 sterling). It has been increased in seventeen years by 900,000,000 francs (or £36,000,000 sterling). What should we say to a state of things in this country which would show in the budgets of seventeen years that the expenditure of each year overtopped its predecessor by always more than £2,000,000? It may be argued that this large outlay has not been without its fruits. France has risen in importance among the nations; she has great public works to show for the money she has spent; her cities have been much beautified, her citizens have been much educated. Let us look at figures. In 1853 the Ministry of Public Instruction cost nearly 23,000,000 francs; it is now to cost nearly 37,000,000. There is an increase of not quite 14,000,000 francs—a little more than half a million of pounds. Or take the Ministry of Public Works:—In 1853 it cost 150,000,000 francs; it is now to cost some 6,000,000 more. Thus, for these two departments of expenditure, in which no one would grudge an increase, the increase is very moderate—not quite 20,000,000 francs. What is this out of a total increase of 900,000,000? How are we to account for the remaining 880,000,000? As a first contribution, we find that whereas formerly there was no charge for the Emperor's household, it is set down for 35,000,000 francs in the ensuing year. The Ministry of the Interior, which was estimated in 1853 at 135,000,000, is now augmented by 96,000,000. Next in order comes the Ministry of Finance, from which pensions are drawn. In 1853 it disbursed 694,000,000; it now requires 997,000,000—an increase of about 12,000,000 of English money. The Ministries of War and Marine were estimated in 1853 at 444,000,000 of francs; they now stand at 653,000,000—an increase of 209,000,000 of French, or 8,000,000 of English money. These are the principal items which have made the estimates of the next year exceed by about 50 per cent. those which were deemed sufficient seventeen years ago. Let it be added that in 1851 the total population of France comprised 35,800,000 souls, and the expenditure of the Government was at the rate of 40 francs per head. The population of France may now be taken at 36,500,000, and the expenditure of the Government is something like 60 francs per head. In round numbers, personal government has in these seventeen years cost the French nation a sum of 14,000,000,000 of francs (£560,000,000) sterling more than any previous government during a similar lapse of time.

—Some statistics recently published at Berlin afford indications of the revival of the national drama that has taken place within the last twenty years. For a long period Scribe and his imitators held almost undisputed possession of the German stage, which, as is even now unfortunately too much the case with our own, was mainly devoted to the performance of translations and adaptations from the French. Of late years, however, a change has been effected in this state of things. Between the years 1851 and 1861 no less than 150 new plays were performed at the Theatre Royal of Berlin, out of which only twenty short farces are traceable to French sources; and last year as many three hundred comedies and vaudevilles were sent to compete for the annual prize given to the best work of that description. As a matter of course, the national party ascribe this revival to the progress of liberal institutions, and the consequent development of public and national spirit, but appear to lose sight of the fact that Goethe and Schiller flourished during a period of despotism and subserviency.

—The German newspapers state that political peace reigns in North Germany, but that at Mecklenburg-Schwerin is disturbed in consequence of an order from the Cabinet that all persons in the service of the Grand Duke, when they meet each other in uniform, shall mutually salute each other; that this salute is also to be exchanged with the officers of the Mecklenburg contingent; and that postilions, when they meet an officer or other employe while riding, shall not only raise their right hand to their heads, but also the whip contained in it. The working of this order, it is said, is awaited with much interest.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST AND MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.
NEW YORK CITY, August 15, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at his office, room 43, Army Building, corner of Greene and Houston streets, or directed to Post Office Box 2269, New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., September 15, 1869, for supplying Commissioned Officers and their Families stationed at Philadelphia, Pa., or supplied therefrom, with such choice FRESH BEEF as they may from time to time require, such as Sirloin and Porter-House Steak, Standing Ribs, or Ribs Roasts, delivered free of cost.

The contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the 20th September, 1869, and subject to the approval of the Commanding General of the Department of the East.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Assistant Commissary-General at New York city shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of three hundred dollars ($300), signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 10 A. M. on September 15th, 1869.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed

C. L. KILBURN,
8 16 5t Brevet Brig. Gen'l & A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1869.

Proposals are invited, from responsible parties, until 12 M., August 30, 1869, for furnishing all the Corn, Oats, Hay, and Rye Straw (to be of first class merchantable quality) required at this Depot during the year commencing October 1, 1869. Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly anywhere within one mile of limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, at Fort Whipple, Va., about one and a half miles from Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; Hay and Straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2000) pounds per ton.

Bidders will state price of Oats and Corn per bushel, including sacks, and also price without sacks, and of Hay and Straw per ton.

The quantity required for the year is estimated at five thousand nine hundred and forty bushels of Corn; thirty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-five bushels of Oats; seven hundred and seventy-five tons of Hay; and two hundred tons of Straw; but the right is reserved to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third on proper notice. The contractor will be required to keep at least one month's supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within six days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th day of September next satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twelve thousand dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfilment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Proposals, in duplicate, will be addressed to the undersigned, with copy of advertisement attached, marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster. 8 16 6t

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by S.S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7:00 P. M.

The 7:00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 11:40 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:35 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6:15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:30 down train and 3¾ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¼, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6¾, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12:25.
3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7:15.
4:00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6:55 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7:15 A. M., due 10:45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9:20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,
6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10:06 A. M.
9:00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12:07.
5:00 P. M., Passenger, due 8:22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5:10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6:40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M., mail, and 3:30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6:00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6:30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9:20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12:00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.
TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6:15 A. M.
Mail	8:00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9:45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3:15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6:06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7:24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11:50 A. M.
Mail	4:17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5:18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2:00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9:40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation	10:15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2:00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5:45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Atco	12:15 noon.
Haddonfield	2:45 P. M.
Hammonton	5:40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8:00 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4:17 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 6:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:[illegible], 4, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Haines[illegible], Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut street, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A.M., 1:10 and	7:00 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	6:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M.
WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9:30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:50 A. M.
"	Arrives at Philadelphia	4:10 P. M.

Mail and Express Connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia, and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6:15 and 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M. and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M. and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BONE AND MUSCLE.

THE LABOR CONVENTION.

Its Proceedings To-Day.

The Voice of the Women Again Heard —Hinton R. Helper, the "Crisis" Man, Puts in an Appearance.

This morning at 9 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, the Congress of the National Labor Union of the United States again convened in the Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chesnut streets.

The minutes of yesterday's session were read, corrected, and approved.

Mr. Walls, of Pennsylvania, stated that the Committee on Plan of Organization was ready with a report.

Mr. Wheller, of Pennsylvania, asserting his belief that a quorum was not present, demanded a call of the house.

Mr. Phelps, of Connecticut, hoped that the call would not be ordered, as it was not in accordance with parliamentary usage; that in his State the Legislature had acted upon most important measures when a quorum was not present and no one had required a call of the house.

Mr. Wheller insisted upon the call being made.

The secretary then read the roll of delegates, when it was ascertained that a full quorum was present.

Mr. J. F. Walsh explained that whereas, in the report of his remarks upon the admission of Miss Anthony, he is alleged to have said that she desired to degrade man to the level of woman, not to elevate woman to the level of man, he desired to state that while he may have uttered such words, he did not mean them, and deprecated the construction which had been placed upon them.

Mr. Jessup, of New York, presented a document which had been given him to hand to Mr. Sylvis before his (Sylvis') death, and requested that a special committee of five be appointed to which it should be referred. Agreed to.

Hugh Bryson, of Pennsylvania, stated that he had been informed that certain delegates on the floor did not represent labor organizations, and he wanted such delegates to explain by what right they claimed seats.

The Chairman ruled the delegate out of order in his remarks.

Mr. Walls, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, read the report of the committee. The change in the report from that reported the preceding day consisted in adding to the first section as amended the following words:—"Said executive committee of one having power to appoint not more than five members, of different labor unions, to assist him in the duties laid down; the power of said executive committee to cease upon the formation of State Unions, which shall be considered complete upon the reception of a charter from the United States Union"—and striking out the mileage section.

A motion was made that it be received. Agreed to.

M. Bailey, of Ohio, moved that it be not adopted.

After a short debate the whole matter was laid upon the table.

The committee, in view of this action, requested to be discharged. It was agreed to, and the thanks of the convetion were returned to them.

Miss Martha Walbridge, of Mass., reported, on behalf of the Committee on Female Labor, the following:—

Your Committee on Female Labor would respectfully report as follows:—

Resolved, That this National Labor Congress recommend that all the Trades Unions make immediate efforts to secure a thorough organization of female labor, and demand the same pay for work equally well done by woman as that done by man.

Resolved, That every avenue of labor for which woman is physically capacitated should be freely opened to her on the same terms and conditions as allowed to any class of laborers.

Whereas, The origin and purpose of this Labor Congress is to ameliorate the condition of working women as well as workingmen, therefore

Resolved, We ask for woman equal opportunities and rights in every field of enterprise and labor.

Mr. Cameron, of Ill., from the Committee on Platform, reported that they had completed their labors, and in accordance with instructions had placed it in the hands of a printer, and that copies of it would be submitted to the convention in the afternoon.

Mr. Day, of New York, asked permission to read a document presented to him.

Permission being granted, he proceeded to read it, but was interrupted by several delegates, who declared the subject treated of as foreign to the object of the convention. He was allowed, however, through courtesy, to continue, and the document, when finished, was referred to the committee of five.

The following is the paper presented by Mr. Jessup, of N. Y., and referred to the Committee of Five (referred to in the foregoing report):—

To William J. Jessup, President of the N. Y. State Workingmen's Association, No. 335 West Eighteenth street, New York, July 15, 1869—Dear Sir:—To every American of ordinary intelligence and foresight, who is actuated by the high impulses of candor and patriotism, it is alarmingly apparent that almost all financial and political power in this country is now being rapidly and surreptitiously concentrated into the hands of a very small number of our people, and that this baneful course of events, if not speedily checked, will inevitably give irresponsible and inexorable mastership to the few and entail galling and governing vassalage on the many.

Very soon, indeed, must we have a voluntary change for the better in the administration of all our public affairs, or else in less than ten years from to-day seven-eighths of our people will have fallen victims to a worse tyranny than that which has recently driven and is still driving millions of good men from the monarchical and military despotisms of the Old World.

For this seriously unfortunate condition of things among us, I hold that both the political parties now in existence—the pro-negro radical party and the pro-slavery Democratic—are about equally responsible; and I hold further, that since the deplorable death of the Republican party by vile absorption into the radical ranks nearly three years ago, there has not been in the United States any party worthy of the support of those vast multitudes of our countrymen in every section of the Union who are controlled by enlightened sentiments and upright motives. Profoundly impressed with this conviction, I have elaborated my views upon the subject in a paper entitled "The Necessity for the Formation and Suggestions for some of the Bases of a New Political Party."

In regard to the best method, time, and place for bringing the contents of the paper here mentioned before the public (provided the contents in the main meet your approbation), I seek conference with a committee of at least three earnest and prudent members of your association, and would be glad if you yourself would be one of the committee; I respectfully request therefore that you will do me the honor to name such committee, to meet and confer with me accordingly, and I ask this of you in your representative capacity with all the more confidence because it has been my endeavor to show how insidiously and effectively, and how generally with all monetary and political power are now being wielded to undermine the dearest rights and interests of the workingmen and workingwomen of our country.

As for the several points to which I thus solicit your attention, I have neither time nor space to mention them. I would offer for your consideration a single issue—that of immigration, or rather the lack of immigration, to the Southern States. Before the war slavery and the Democratic party were the great Chinese walls that debarred Northern and European emigrants from settling in the South. Fully satisfied in my own mind that both of these walls were fit only to be battered down, I did what I could to raze them to the ground; and most heartily and constantly do I thank God for anything and everything that I may have been enabled to do to that end.

I wanted to see the Southern States, like the Northern States, filled up, or filling up, with white people, and with white people only, so that they might become in every respect homogeneous, prosperous, and progressive. This is what I am still longing to see: it is what I have long labored for; in truth, it is one of the principal objects that has influenced me in addressing to you this communication. But the irrational and fanatical leaders of the radical party and their black and barbarous minions have erected, between the North and the South, as barriers against civilization and progress, Ethiopian walls fa more formidable than Chinese walls; and the consequence is that you, and millions of other worthy white citizens, are still restrained from establishing your homes in the South—a great part of which is, by nature, the garden-spot of the American Continent—and what is yet worse, this unnatural and unjust condition of restraint is rendered prospective for you and for your children for ever!

That the colossal walls and bulwarks which the radicals have most unfairly and foolishly built in the interest of negroes, are quite as difficult to overleap as those which the Democrats built in the special interest of slavery, and that all these walls and bulwarks have uniformly served with equal force and effect to fence out and keep out from the South white emigrants from whatever part of the world is, as it seems to me, unequivocally shown in the following table.

Mr. Helper here indulges in a fearfully complicated tabular statement of the destination of certain emigrants landed at Castle Garden, New York, for the fourteen years from 1855 to 1868. The pith of this statement has already appeared in our columns, and we therefore omit it.)

I might have given similar statistics for each and every state in the Union; but the doing so, in this connection, would have swollen the table into undue proportions. As it is, the facts already given here, in regard to only fifteen out of thirty-six States, afford abundant basis for several pages of significant and weighty comment, but this is now no fit time to make it. If so inclined, let every member of your association, each for himself, interchange and compare fact with fact, and if he has sufficient leisure, he may spend one or two hours very usefully in this way. Suffice it to say that, within the last forty years, more than *five millions* of European emigrants (who brought with them, in addition to the instincts, industries and refinements of a high civilization, upwards of *six hundred millions of dollars in specie*,) have settled in the Northern and Western States, and that, during the same time, only about fifty thousand of such emigrants have settled in the Southern States. Here we have, standing out before us in bold relief, the particulars of another of those numerous and astounding contrasts which, many years ago, were brought into existence between the great and glorious white freedom of the North and the degrading and despicable black slavery of the South.

But even greater disadvantages and troubles, of a public nature, are yet unmentioned. Through the gross incompetency and corruption of the Radical party, a majority of the Southern States, especially those that have most negroes in them, are still so agitated, chaotic, and uninviting, that, whereas white emigrants from the North and from Europe ought now to be pouring into them by the hundreds of thousands, they are but tardily finding their way there by the score. The whole tendency of this perturbed and ill-omened condition of things is to render the heterogeneousness of the South perpetual, an incurable festing sore upon the body politic. It threatens us, on the one hand, with a worse than an Ireland, a Poland, or a Hungary, and on the other, with a viler than a Mexico, a Jamaica, or a San Domingo.

Impelled by the sincere and anxious hope of being able to co-operate with you and with others in averting at least some of the impending calamities thus hastily and imperfectly foreshadowed, I have, in this manner, thought it proper to request your examination of the above-mentioned paper, wherein I have essayed to point out perils, and to propose preventives worthy of the careful consideration of every vigilant and right-minded American. With full faith in all the sentiments here expressed and implied, and with solemn apprehensions that the honor and the general welfare of the masses of our people were never before jeopardized to so great an extent in time of peace, I respectfully await the action of any committee whom you may be pleased to appoint to confer with me.

HINTON ROWAN HELPER.

Mr. West, of Miss., in view of the action of the committee, moved that the Chair appoint a committee, every interest represented in the Congress to be represented therein, who shall draft and prepare a constitution before the next session of the Union, and report thereto.

Messrs. Day, of New York, and McLean, of Massachusetts, spoke against the motion, and Cogswell, of Illinois, in support of it. It was finally agreed to.

Mr. J. F. Walsh, of New York, presented the following, which was agreed to:—

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the President to appoint a standing executive and advisory committee of five, who shall serve until the next meeting of this Congress, and until their successors are appointed, and whose duty it shall be to prepare an address to the people of the United States.

Also the following:—

Resolved, That the President shall appoint a committee of ways and means, consisting of one member from each State, whose duty it shall be to provide for the financial necessities of this organization, and otherwise provide for its general interests. Agreed to.

Mr. Cameron, of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Coolie Labor, presented the following:—

Whereas, Interested and unprincipled capitalists are endeavoring to lower the wages of the mechanics and laborers of the United States, our own citizens, by the introduction of Coolie labor; and whereas our working people, the pillars of our institutions, are compelled to incur great expense towards educating themselves and children, towards the support of Government, and defending human rights for the benefit of all the world; and whereas Coolie laborers would be under no such obligations, and would therefore be able to undersell with their labor that of our citizens, degrade the dignity of the laborer, and thus lead to a state of pauperism and vassalage which would imperil its continuance and the development of our free republican institutions; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we appreciate the benefits to be derived from voluntary emigration, we are opposed *in toto* to the importation of a servile race to fulfil contracts entered into on a foreign soil.

Resolved, That we demand the rigid enforcement of the law of Congress of 1862, prohibiting coolie importation.

Resolved, That voluntary Chinese emigrants ought to enjoy the protection of the laws like other citizens.

Mr. Jessup, of New York, moved that the report be received and adopted.

Mr. West, of Mississippi, said that he did not approve of the words "unprincipled capitalists," and moved that they be stricken out.

Messrs. Gazzan of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Illinois, McLean of Massachusetts, Kuhm of New York, and Trevellick of Michigan, spoke against the motion, which was finally voted down.

It was then moved that it be referred back to the committee. Not agreed to.

Mr. West, of Mississippi, desired to withdraw his name from the report, which, on motion, he was allowed to do.

The following were appointed a committee on a new political party:—James C. Sylvis, of Pennsylvania; Seigfried Myers, of New York; James Carr, of New York; Hal. T. Walker, of Alabama; W. J. McLaughlin, of Massachusetts.

Mr. S. P. Pratt, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, presented the following

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING.

It is undeniably true that the prejudices of the workingmen, as well as the manufacturers of the whole country, have been unjustly aroused against the miners of Pennsylvania.

A careful and dispassionate examination of this whole question will astonish every fair-minded man. With the press and the telegraph manipulated in the interest of capital, it is not strange that the impression has gone forth that the miners are responsible for the present high price of coal.

What are the facts in the case? We find by careful inquiry that up to the time of the formation of the present organization, known as the W. B. A., the miners had suffered outrage and long-continued abuse in many ways, without the power of redress. The operators had cheated and oppressed their men until a spontaneous movement placed thirty thousand laborers in line to defend their common rights as men.

Among the grievances against which the men protested were these:—

The collection of all bills, whether they are right or wrong. The butcher at the end of each month handed his accounts into the office without consulting the miner. The operator charges five per cent. for collecting, and the butcher not caring to lose, sells the beef for enough more to make up for five per cent. Next were the doctor's bills.

The physician charges seventy-five cents per month for a married man, and fifty cents for a single person. The men were not very particular about this item, still they claimed the privilege of choosing their own physician instead of having the operator do it for them. The shoemaker's bill was collected at the end of the month, the same as the butcher's bill. Instances are related where the shoemaker took a man's measure, collected the bill at the office, and then never finished the job.

Usually the operators had stores, which they compelled the men to patronive. This, they said, was against the laws of the State, and they felt greatly grieved that they could not spend their money where they pleased. They say that for years and years they worked for two dollars or less per day, while the operators were making fabulous sums. Said one miner:—"The operators keep us ignorant, and then they blackguard us because we cannot read and write."

We would like to devote a part of our time to books and papers, but how can we when the press and the operators are opposed to the "eight-hour law?" It was the universal complaint that the operators were not in favor of the miners sending their children to school. Thousands upon thousands of the children of miners, from eight to ten years of age and even younger, are obliged to work ten hours per day.

Much has been said about the miners seeking to control the market. This is the miners' statement:—"When all the men are at work they can supply the market in about seven months. Last year 13,000,000 tons were required; this year the amount required will be about 14,000,000. Now they claim that it is much better for them to work moderately all the year, or at least nine or ten months, than to glut the market in the spring, and then lie idle a part of the year. Again, they think that it is far better to keep coal at about $5 or $6 the year round, than to have the prices ranging from $4 to $15.

For years past the operators have competed with each other, and "bulled" the market at the miner's expense, and at the expense of the country. Now they propose to step this business and get control of the market, or, if this cannot be done in every instance, at least to share the profits with their employers. Here seems to be the trouble. The operators have no idea of being content with fair returns; and to share with their workmen is to them something ridiculous. The sliding scale of prices works both ways, however; for the men are willing to mine cheaper when the prices fall below a certain point.

Who, then, is responsible for the present high price of coal? Unquestionably it is divided between these three classes:—

First, the great mining monopolies, the managers of which are not satisfied with a fair profit on the coal mined, but who "bull" the market in a score of ways.

Second, The *Transportation Monopolies*, the railroads and canals owned by these, the small companies and the individual operators who, as a rule, are fair and honorable in their dealings with the men, would be able to break the force of speculative operations aimed at the manufacturing and consuming interests of the country.

At the very time when our great commercial centres are suffering on account of a short supply of coal, and the price is being forced to an outrageous figure, it is not unusual for the railroads to cease freighting the coal. Vast armies of railroad laborers are thus compelled to lie idle and directly aid the swindling operations. Transportation tariffs are increased; cars are refused to the smaller companies outside of the ring, and all the machinery of unscrupulous railroad monopolies is thrown into the scale to force the price of coal to a higher figure.

Third, the *City Speculators*, who, to say the least, are not over scrupulous, take still further advantage of the needs of the community.

The miners themselves would prefer that the price of coal should remain at five or six dollars in New York the year round. If it drops below the minimum price, the miners cannot support their families, and they must quit work. On the other hand, they do not desire that the price of coal should ever advance above the maximum figure here given.

When coal sold at New York for $5 per ton, and at Port Carbon for $3 per ton, the wages in Schuylkill county was for miners $14 per week; inside laborers, $12; outside laborers, $11 per week. In Luzerne, miners received $16; inside laborers, $14; outside laborers, $11·50, and when prices for coal advanced the miners demanded and have received twenty per cent of said advance. To illustrate:—If coal advanced to $6 per ton at Port Carbon (which it has not yet done), the miner's wages would then be $22·40 per week. It is not the miners who put up the price of coal at Port Carbon and New York. They do not demand nor receive any advance of wages until the coal is mined and sold, and the money in the pockets of the operators. Then they demand the twenty per cent. of the advance at which the coal was sold above the $5 or $3 fixed as the basis. But if the price of coal is reduced, their wages would be reduced without a murmur on their part.

Your committee would suggest that is a question whether Government should not take possession of the coal mines of the country, paying the present owners a fair valuation for the same, and run these mines as the gold mines of California have been run, in the interest of the whole people. The reserved right to all the national wealth of the country should never pass out of the hands of the people into the hands of the monopolists.

E. L. Rosemon, Stillman B. Pratt, Samuel Y. Buck, John Siney, A. C. Cameron, Committee.

Before reaching a vote upon the foregoing report the convention adjourned unt. 2 P. M.

At 2 o'clock the convention reassembled, and proceeded with the consideration of the report of the Committee on Miners and Miners' Laborers. Mr. Cameron, of Illinois, moved that it be adopted.

Mr. Siney, of Pennsylvania, being called upon for further explanation, stated that the employing miners were refusing to comply with their contracts with their workmen, for the purpose of breaking down their organization.

Mr. Blissert, of New York, hoped that the report would be adopted.

The motion was agreed to.

Miss Anthony moved that a committee of three be appointed to inquire especially into what is known as slop-shop work.

Mr. Gazzar, of Pa., offered a resolution that a committee having the subject of constitution under consideration be instructed to inquire into the practicability of securing to trades unions throughout the country their local and State organizations without any aid from any political party, and at the same time without loosing their identity to enable them to co-operate as allies in political action with a labor reform party organized for political purposes.

It was adopted, and referred to a committee to report next year.

As we go to press the report of the Committee on Obnoxious Laws is being debated.

DISAPPEARANCE OF WHISKY UNDER SEIZURE.—About ten days ago the United States authorities seized the distillery and the paraphernalia attached thereto of George Mountjoy, situated on Charlotte street, near Beaver, for alleged violation of the internal revenue laws. On the list of seizure were thirty-three barrels of whisky, which were locked up in the cistern-room. Over this, as well as the other property, a watchman was placed. His duty required his presence at the place constantly. However, he was away on Tuesday evening, and on examining the place on Wednesday the thirty-three barrels, containing over 1,500 gallons of whisky, had disappeared. How and by what means it is not known, but the authorities are said to be actively engaged in investigating the matter. A rumor has been given credence that the watchman was presented with a small sum of money for the purpose of treating his friends, and while away on that errand, it is alleged, drays were driven to the distillery and the whisky taken away.

THE WATER QUESTION.—Still no rain. The prospect for full basins at Fairmount is not so flattering as it was a few days ago. The water, instead of gaining on the dam, is again lowering until this morning, when it had receded to six inches below the breast work. The other reservoirs have about the same amount of water in them as yesterday.

Mayor Fox has ordered his police to arrest all parties found wasting the aqueous fluid.

He has also directed his lieutenants to detail a sufficient number of officers to visit every dwelling in their respective districts and urge upon the inhabitants the necessity of being economical in the use of the water. The lieutenants personally will call upon the proprietors of sugar refineries, dye works, factories, and other large consumers of water, and represent to them the importance of checking all waste of the article in their establishments.

THE PEACH TRADE.—The various boats on the Delaware this morning landed nearly 50,000 baskets of peaches from Delaware and Maryland alone. Of these, the Diamond State brought 7300; Fanny Cadwalader, 7000; Mount Vernon, 800; H. A. Adams, 700; Cygnet, 2136; Franklin, 900; A. M. Harris, 1000; Active, 860; Hope, 330; Lafayette, 700; Rufus Wiley, 950; Blue Mountain, 4000; J. Collins, 4250; Charles, 4886; James Madison, 2844; Wm. Darlin, 4000; Jersey Blue, 2000; and Perry, 2800. The prices are about the same as our last quotations, and the sales are active.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.—Last night there was a goodly attendance of people at Kater Hall, in pursuance to a call for a meeting of the citizens of the Twenty-sixth ward, to advocate the reform movement. James McCormick presided. Addresses were delivered by I. Newton Peirce and others, in support of the nominees of the late Concert Hall Convention. At the close of the meeting, an announcement was made that a new weekly paper would be started next week. It is to advocate the claims of the Reform party.

WATCH-SNATCHERS.—James Wears has been arrested on a charge of stealing a watch from a woman, at 12 o'clock last night, at Eighteenth and Pine streets. The aforesaid female is an occupant of Tom Holland's place, on South Front street. Wears will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

Frederick Lawrence, Robert Hooper, and Daniel Megary will also be at the Central, on a charge of complicity with Nixon and Williams in the larceny of a watch a few nights ago, from No. 629 Pine street.

A POLICEMAN ASSAULTED.—John Richardson fell into the clutches of Policeman McDevitt, of the First district, at Sixteenth and Christian streets, shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. He showed fight, but McDevitt held on to him. On the way to the station, a crowd attacked the policeman and cut him three or four times on the head. McDevitt, however, stuck to his prisoner and got him to the station, where he had a hearing before Alderman Dallas, and was sent to prison.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, John McSorley, aged twenty-five years, a boarder at the house of Mrs. Ellen Largay, No. 2166 Callowhill street, entered the place and ascended to the upper floors, where he smashed furniture, and everything he could get into his hands. The landlady remonstrated, but it was of no use. John continued the war on the furniture, and when he got through all was a wreck. A policeman was sent for, but on his arrival John was found to have bade adieu to the dwelling.

MORE CARELESSNESS.—The police of the Sixth district during last night found the doors of ten houses open. In nearly all the other districts the Lieutenants reported this morning one or two cases of carelessness on the part of citizens.

The water was found running at No. 1024 Chesnut street, and the policeman making the discovery broke open the door and ascended to the third floor, where the spiggot was found turned on.

A VAGRANT OVERHAULED.—Yesterday Bridget McGuigan went into the Gas Works and represented herself to be in a very destitute condition. Some $4 was raised among the employes and given to her. It was subsequently discovered that she had made false representations, whereupon she was arrested and taken before Alderman Morrow, who held her to answer at Court.

THROWN FROM A HORSE.—Apout 9 o'clock this morning, William Clement, aged twelve years, residing at No. 220 Marriott street, was thrown from a horse on German street, above Second, and was badly injured about the head, arms, legs, and back. The horse was frightened by being struck with a corn-cob thrown by a mischievous lad.

THE PHILADELPHIA CITY GUARDS.—To-morrow afternoon the Philadelphia City Guards, under command of Colonel St. Clair A. Mulholland, will take the 4 o'clock train for Camp Hancock, at White Hall, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, where they propose remaining in camp for one week.

Lieutenant-Colonel Randall, with a squad of men, left the city this morning for the purpose of pitching the tents and arranging the camp grounds.

The officers accompanying the regiment are:—

Colonel—Brevet Major-General St. Clair A. Mulholland.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Edmund Randall.
Major—John Kelly.
Adjutant—Vacant.
Quartermaster—John A. McIlwain.
Surgeon—William G. Kier.
Assistant Surgeons—Thomas Heenan, J. J. Kelly.
Company A.—Captain, Francis Brurein; First Lieutenant, Jacob Grisheimer; Second Lieutenant, George F. Baller.
Company B.—Captain, Brevet Major Charles Cassett; First Lieutenant, Francis X. Mulholland; Second Lieutenant, Daniel Rodgers.
Company C.—Captain, Thos. Moran; First Lieutenant, George D. Rossiter; Second Lieutenant, George Peiffer.
Company D.—Captain, P. S. Dooner; First Lieutenant, James Brady; Second Lieutenant, Stephen Corcoran.
Company E.—Captain, John A. Turner; First Lieutenant, Charles Uhl; Second Lieutenant, James Williamson.
Company F.—Captain, D. Mullen; First Lieutenant, P. McAdams; Second Lieutenant, vacant.
Company G.—Captain, E. J. Brodie; First Lieutenant, William Kleckner; Second Lieutenant, James Flagherty.
Company H.—Captain, Thomas Fury; First Lieutenant, Henry McGee; Second Lieutenant, vacant.
Company I.—Captain, Samuel Miller; First Lieutenant, Enos Edwards; Second Lieutenant, Theodore Keiger.
Company K.—Captain, John A. Samson; First Lieutenant, George McHenry; Second Lieutenant, Jacob Griffith.
Company M.—Captain, D. W. Bartine; First Lieutenant, Joseph Bitler; Second Lieutenant, George W. Harris.
Company N.—Captain, Charles N. Dhiel; First Lieutenant, John McCallaster; Second Lieutenant, William McFardy.
Company L.—Captain, F. A. Sloan.
Company O.—Captain Henry Oliver; First Lieutenant—William H. Billings; Second Lieutenant, William Durham.

The Guards will also be accompanied by the Philadelphia Light Artillery, Captain James Brady, who will take four pieces of artillery and sixty members.

The Colonel commanding has issued the following order, which will go into effect on and after to-morrow:—

HEADQUARTERS P. C. G.,
August 21, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 6.

I. The encampment of the Philadelphia City Guard near Whitehall Station, Lehigh Valley, will be known as Camp Hancock.

II. The following hours of duty will be observed:—

Reveille	5 o'clock	A. M.
Breakfast	6·30 "	"
Company drill	7·15 "	"
Guard mount	9·30 "	"
Dinner	12·30 "	P. M.
Battalion drill	3 "	"
Supper	5·30 "	"
Dress parade	6·30 "	"
Retreat	Sunset.	
Tattoo	9·30 o'clock	P. M.
Taps	10 "	"

By order of
ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND, Colonel.
HENRY OLIVER, Captain and Acting Adjutant.

ROBBING AN EDITORIAL SANCTUM.—Albert Anderson (colored), aged thirteen years, yesterday entered the office of the *Germantown Telegraph* to sell some peaches. On the table was a gold pencil and pen, which Albert put in his pocket. It was the property of one of the employes, who soon missed the article. Albert was arrested, and will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

ANOTHER POLICEMAN MALTREATED.—James Belshaw, living at No. 862 Marshall street, being drunk and disorderly, was arrested by Policeman Klink, of the Eighth District. On the way to the station he assaulted the policeman for so doing. He was held by Alderman Massey to appear at Court.

A WOMAN BEATER.—Joshua Wyman, living at Thirteenth and Melon streets, has been charged with assault and battery on a woman residing in the same house. What the cause of the disturbance was is not known, but Wyman has been bound over by Alderman Massey for trial.

DETAILED FOR DUTY.—During the absence of Acting Chief Detective Brurein at Camp Hancock, Lieutenant John Kelly, of the Eighth district, will act as the Chief. This looks as though the Mayor had no confidence in the fifteen men employed at the Central Station for detective duties.

FIRE THIS AFTERNOON.—This afternoon information reached the Central office that the extensive cotton mill of Mr. Schofield, situated on the west bank of the Schuylkill, opposite Manayunk, was on fire, with a prospect of being totally destroyed.

THE NOON-DAY PRAYER MEETINGS.—These meetings are still held at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 1210 Chesnut street, from 12 to 1 o'clock. Everybody is invited to attend.

FOR CAPE MAY.—Steamer Lady of the Lake. This fine steamer leaves Arch street wharf on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. See advertisement.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, August 20.—Passed in for Baltimore—Schr Commerce, from Eleuthera. Sailed, brig Chattanooga, for Porto Rico.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, August 20—A. M.—Arrived, steamships Russia and Denmark, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 20.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....76 | 11 A. M.....88 | 2 P. M.....94

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Lady Hilda, Miller, Liverpool, Workman & Co.
Brig Abbie C. Titcomb, Titcomb, Ivigtut, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, Boston, D. Cooper & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Dan. barque Frederick Louise, Larche, 5 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Barquentine White Cloud, Freeman, from Boston, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Brig J. W. Drisko, Hoskell, 7 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr S. P. Adams, Tabbutt, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, Del., with flour to Richard M. Lea & Co.
Schr Abbie Pitman, Lambert, from Newburyport, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr Rebecca Florence, Rich, from Newburyport, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr Henrietta, White, from Saco, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickersen, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Eugene, Howes, 6 days from Wellfleet, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Mary A. Holt, Holt, from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr Active, Coombs, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Carpenter Ice Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Fanny G. Warner, Dickinson, from Middletown, Conn., with stone to captain.
Schr Pioneer, Brewer, 4 days from Norfolk, with last bolts to Yates & Co.
Schr Caroline Hall, Vickers, 3 days from Richmond, with mill feed to captain.
Schr M. W. Griffing, Griffing, from Bridgeport, Ct.
Schr George Fales, Little, from Providence.
Schr W. F. Phelps, Cramer, from Salem.
Schr E. A. Conkling, Daniels, from Providence.
Schr H. T. Hedges, Franklin, from Boston.
Schr Nautilus, Harrison, from New York.
Schr Billow, Billow, from New York.
Schr H. Allen, Tasbell, from Boston.
Schr R. W. Tull, Robins, from Boston.
Schr H. B. Metcalf, Rogers, from Lynn.
Schr Challenge, Nickman, from St. George, Me.
Schr F. N. Tower, Perry, from Newburyport.
Schr Brandywine, Adams, from Providence.
Schr R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, from Boston.
Schr J. P. McDevitt, Mullen, from Norwich.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kelley, from New Bedford.
Schr J. A. Dannenhower, Sheppard, from Boston.
Schr B. F. Reeves, Brannin, from Boston.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, August 18.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, August 19.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Malissa; Anson Roberts; Osprey; W. S. Burton; Owen Brady; and Mary Healy, all with coal, for New York.
G. R. Burritt, with wheat, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, August 20.—The barges Catherine Winters, with guano, for Baltimore; M. A. Loughney, with coal, for Baltimore; and Wasp, with guano, for Baltimore, leave this morning. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Brig American Union, Willoughby, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 18th inst.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Dent's Prospects for the Mississippi Governorship—The President and the Southern Conservatives—Latest Gold and Stock Quotations—The Last of the New York Filibusters.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dent—The Mississippi Governorship and the President.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Judge Dent has received a letter from ex-Senator Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi, wherein he states that nothing can defeat Dent for Governor but the hostility of the President, and if Grant chooses to invite the hostility of the conservatives he must take the consequences.

Brown says they are anxious to be the President's friends, but they cannot be if Grant supports General Ames in his acts of oppression. The letter is a private one, but Dent intends to publish it. It shows the hand of the conservatives completely, and will do more to injure their cause than to help it. It is very evident from the letter that the conservatives took up Dent because he was the President's brother-in-law, and because they expected aid from the administration.

FROM NEW YORK.

Gold and Stock Quotations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The principal feature of the Stock market is Wabash, which has advanced about 4 per cent. since yesterday. New York Central, Reading, Pittsburg, and Northwest are generally steady at unchanged prices. The President of the Board to-day announced the determination of the Lake Shore to issue 10,000 shares of new stock within thirty days. Government securities were dull with a declining tendency at the 10 o'clock board, but at 12 o'clock call were about ¼ per cent. higher. Gold has sold as low as 132¾; but the present price, at 1 P. M., is 133. Money is 6@7 per cent., and is quiet. Foreign Exchange is a trifle lower.

Rutter Discharged from Custody.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—George R. Rutter, the Bank President of Tennessee, charged with embezzling $600,000, has been discharged from custody by Judge McCunn, on the ground that there was no legal evidence to hold him.

The Last Filibuster.

James Burns, the last of the Cuban filibusters, has changed his mind, taken the required oath, and been discharged from Fort Lafayette.

The New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Cotton firmer; sales of 300 bales at 35c. Flour dull and 10@15c. lower; 6000 bbls. sold—State, $5·85@7·75; Ohio, $6·70@7·40; Western, $5·75@7·60; California, $6·70@9; Wheat dull and 2@3c. lower; quotations nominal. Corn easier; 39,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1·19@1·21. Oats steady. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $33·05. Lard dull; steam-rendered, 19¾c. Whisky quiet at $1·13.

FROM GEORGIA.

Respite of a Colored Murderess.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 20.—Harriet Crittenden, alias Greer, a colored woman, sentenced to be hung here to-day, was respited last night by Governor Bullock to September 17. Her crime was the murder of a white girl named Mary White, on March 16, for the paltry sum of three dollars and twenty cents.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Anticipated Arrival at Halifax.

Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 13.—The city of St. John has made no preparations as yet to receive his Royal Highness Prince Arthur. As has already been announced, the distinguished visitor will arrive at Halifax, in the City of Paris, August 21 or 22. The City of Paris has been detained at Liverpool since her arrival with the Harvard crew, for a thorough refitting, preparatory to taking on board his Royal Highness. The substance of the following letter, received at Halifax by the Lieutenant-Governor on Monday, was given by telegraph:—

DOWNING STREET, July 15.—The Secretary of State to the Governor-General—Sir—I have received the Queen's command to acquaint you that her Majesty has arranged that his Royal Highness Prince Arthur shall visit the Dominion of Canada in the course of the approaching autumn. You will be informed on a future occasion of the precise time fixed for the Prince's departure. He will proceed by way of Halifax to Quebec and Montreal, where his Royal Highness will be quartered with the Rifle Brigade. Prince Arthur will pass the winter in Canada, where I do not doubt he will receive a hearty welcome from her Majesty's subjects, and will most probably return with his regiment to England in the month of June, next year. His Royal Highness will be accompanied by Colonel Elphinstone, R. E., governor to his Royal Highness, and one equerry. Colonel Elphinstone has received full instructions from the Queen as to her Majesty's wishes with respect to the manner of receiving his Royal Highness in the Dominion.

I have, etc., GRANVILLE.

Governor-General the Right Honorable Sir John Young, G. C. B., G. C. M. E.

The citizens of Halifax will extend as cordial and hearty a welcome as possible to the Prince. The preparations are not yet concluded, but the ceremonies will include both military and civic reception. The little town of Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick, announces that cannon have been procured to fire a salute, and that 100 volunteers are now drilling, who will shine with new clothing and accoutrements on the Prince's arrival. The route of his Royal Highness will probably be from Halifax to St. John, by rail to Windsor, thence by steamer Empress to St. John, up the river to Fredericton, back to St. John, by rail to Shediac, and thence by steamer to Quebec, touching at intermediate ports.

From the Quebec Mercury, 14th.

The steamship Medway, arrived from London this morning, brings part of Prince Arthur's baggage, including his carriages and a splendid Newfoundland dog, all in charge of two servants. They proceed by this evening's steamer to Montreal.

Unreconstructed.

The following is a *verbatim* copy of a letter received at the United